

**INSIDE: BUILDING FOR THE WINTER OLYMPICS**

# Maclean's

OCTOBER 5, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.75

## WALKOUT

A close-up, black and white portrait of Simon Reisman, a middle-aged man with glasses, wearing a suit and tie. He is looking slightly upwards and to the right with a serious expression.

Why Canada  
Suspended The  
Free Trade Talks

The Weekend  
Search For A  
Solution

Canadian Trade Negotiator  
Simon Reisman







Ocean Reef Hotel Resort & Shopping Center, Ft. Lauderdale, FL



Comfort Suites, West Palm Beach, FL



Quality Inn Tampa Metro, Tampa, FL



Comfort Inn London, Ontario, Canada



Quality Inn Colonial Plaza/Metro, Toronto, Ontario

## You may not recognize Quality when you see it.

We're all over the world, and we look better than ever. So no matter where you're going, look for Quality International. Quality offers the finest accommodations, graciously appointed rooms and extra amenities.

Quality provides well-appointed rooms with complete facilities at moderate prices.

Comfort gives you spacious, comfortable accommodations at economical prices.

To reserve a room anywhere in the world, call your travel agent or call 1-800-221-2222.

### The Quality Choice



Inns • Hotels • Suites • Resorts

Discover the Quality Choice in the U.S.A., Canada, Mexico, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and India. Non-smoking rooms available.

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Macleans

OCTOBER 5, 1991, VOL. 136 NO. 40

## COVER

### Walkout from the talks

When Simon Benson, Canada's free trade negotiator, suspended talks last week the country seemed once again to be open to attacks from a protectionist Congress. Not over the weekend urgent attempts were under way to resume negotiations in what may have been a highly scripted showdown designed to get the Americans' attention.

—Page 14



### Open fire in the Gulf

The capture of an Iranian ship laying deadly mines in the Persian Gulf provided a measure of vindication for Washington's hard-line stance against Iran.

—Page 26



### Countdown to Calgary

During a three-day visit to Alberta, International Olympic Committee president Jean Antonio Samaranch found \$400 million worth of Games facilities ready.

—Page 42



A frank and revealing story Jeanina Hahn, the former charity secretary whose encounter with former FBI leader Jim Bakker led to his downfall, says that he forced her to have sex with him.

—Page 58

## CONTENTS

Business/Economy	34
Branding	33
Canada/Cover	14
Crime	54
Editorial	2
Education	61
Film	58
Fashioningham	72
Letters	4
Living	50
Newman	26
Passages	4
People	54
Sports	48
The Winter Olympics	42
World	28



Everything old is new again Polishing good looks, not jobs, kindy dads and lovable buffoons, the new fall television season opens a substantial debt to the formulas of the past.

—Page 69







## Growing up

I will graduate from Grade 12 in the spring of 1988, and it was with some surprise that I read "Growing pains" (Cover, Sept. 7). The article allowed me to reach a better understanding of my parents. My father's generation did not have to worry about acceptance into universities or deal with the stress of finding a job. This is why educational psychologist Gwendy Thurlow-Gervais has such a pessimistic view of our future. To her and many parents of adolescents, the world is scary. We, children of the computer age, have grown up self-reliant and aware. The competition and pressure existed in grade school, so we have been conditioned to feel that any generation will enter the "real" world with the energy and optimism with which we have met past obstacles.

—TARA COOPER  
Brandon, Man.

I was looking forward to entering high school. The thought of more interesting classes, new friends and the step closer to adulthood and a good career was very appealing. After the first month I was completely disillusioned. By February of that year I had been sent to an alternative high school. My expectations were gone. What I wondered then, and still wonder now, is how can a 14-year-old realistically be expected to know what she wants to do with the rest of her life? At that age vague plans are the most one can expect. I am 18 now and still trying to decide at the Grade 10 level. I still hope that the future will be a bright and sunny place. But with things



Thomas Garner: a view of the future.

being the way they are, something tells me that I'll be lucky to find a silver lining.

—KERRICA REILAND,  
Ottawa

As someone heavily involved with contemporary youth (research, teaching, clinical and personal), I took great exception to your cover story on "Growing pains." One has only to peruse the book *The Emerging Generation: An Inside Look at Canada's Teenagers* or the recent report of the Social Trends Advisory Directorate or other recent reports, my own included, to conclude that young people today are positive, optimistic and responsible. The great majority of young people in Canada are full of energy and enthusiasm, and by putting them otherwise in to do them a great disservice.

—RILEY LORRICK, MD,  
Head, Department of Psychiatry,  
Stemplerbrook Hospital,  
Toronto

Your cover story sounded important but was disappointing to read. It relied on cliché impressions rather than specific facts and contained an important omission. Recent Canadian studies, such as two published in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* and the *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, have found that young people's main worries have to do with unemployment, the threat of nuclear war and job/career plans. Your failure to recognize and report this shared anxiety about societal ambivalence suggests that adults may have the same latent about-face discussions of the nuclear threat as the Victorians did about sex.

—GORDON RANCHIPIRYN, MD,  
Toronto

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply their address and telephone number. All correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, Maclean-McGraw-Hill, 777 Ave. St., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A7.

## PASSAGES

**DEED** Former Alberta lieutenant-governor Ralph Garvin Steinbauer, 82, the first native person to hold such a prominent post, at a long absence, at the University of Alberta hospital. The station crew was a founding member of the Indian Association of Alberta, established in 1936, chief of what is now called the Saddle Lake First Nations band and was appointed lieutenant-governor by then-prime minister Pierre Trudeau in 1974, serving until 1979.

**DEED** Dark-eyed, seductive actress Mary Astor, 81, best known for her portrayal of scheming adventuress Bepi D'Amato in *Rebecca*, who killed the partner of Sam Spade (*Humphrey Bogart*) in *John Huston's* 1941 film *The Maltese Falcon*, of emphysema, in a Los Angeles hospital. As well as appearing in more than 100 silent and sound movies, Academy Award-winning Astor wrote six novels and two autobiographies. But her productive 40-year career was marred by scandal, marital problems, alcoholism and suicide attempts.

**DEED** Workaholic choreographer and director Bob Fosse, 60, whose Broadway musical hits included *Sweet Charity*, *Damn Yankees* and *Pippin*, died of a heart attack suffered in a Washington, D.C., hotel room just before the opening of a revival of *Sweet Charity* at the National Theatre. Fosse's films included *Cobalt*, *Levy* and *All That Jazz*, the autobiographical story of an equally brilliant director and choreographer.

**DEED** Cleveland Dan Rowan, 65, co-star with Dick Martin of the interactive 1967-1973 TV series *Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In*, of lymphatic cancer, at his home in Englewood, Fla. Rowan played a suave, chain-smoking, sophisticated straight man to buffoon Martin on the mixture of fast-paced comedy sketches, slapstick antics and political humor. The show became famous for such lines as "Look it to me" and "You bet your sweet tippy." *Laugh-In* spawned comedy stars, including Goldie Hawn and Lily Tomlin. Rowan had been undergoing regular microwave treatments and chemotherapy at Dr. Rudy Falk's Oncology Centre in Toronto.

**DEED** Welsh actor and playwright Emyr Iwan Williams, 81, who wrote and appeared in the 1938 hit *The Corn is Green* and who directed his friend Richard Burton in his first movie role in 1945, of cancer, at his London home. In *The Corn is Green*, Williams played a young Welsh coal miner opposite star Sybil Thorndike. The play was recently revived in London starring Deborah Kerr and in New York starring Cissy Spacek.

**MOVING? CALL TOLL FREE**  
1-800-238-9057  
OR COMPLETE THIS FORM AND MAIL  
AT LEAST 4 WEEKS BEFORE YOU MOVE.

596-5523

NAME	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
ADDRESS	CITY		
PROVINCE	POSTAL CODE		
TELEPHONE	TELEFAX		
DATE	DATE		



## Power behind the pen

On a snowy Saturday in February, 1992, an elite and visibly emotional Senator Edward Muskie, the leading contender for the Democratic party's presidential nomination, addressed a heavily covered news conference in front of the redbrick downtown Manchester offices of New Hampshire's only statewide daily newspaper, *The Union Leader*. The target of his anger was William Loeb, *The Union Leader's* fractious conservative publisher. Throughout the campaign, Loeb's widely read editorials had belittled the candidate "Moose Muskie" and reported that he had laughed at a reference to Muskie's substantial francophone population as "Canucko." Loeb also republished a *Montréal* article that made aside references to Muskie's wife, Jane—including her need for a morning cigarette and three drinks at dinner. As a result of the controversy, Muskie's campaign faltered within weeks. After Loeb died of cancer in 1993, many political figures might well have breathed a sigh of relief. But his legendary style and opinions are guarded by his widow,

Nacky Scripps Loeb, 61, *The Union Leader's* new publisher.

As a result, as the current campaign for the 1996 presidential election heats up candidates taking part in the February primary in New Hampshire face the same foe: *The Union Leader*.

**Because The Union Leader reaches into many of the more far-flung towns, Republican hopefuls are eager for its support**

pollution candidates have made the pilgrimage to visit Loeb and seek her blessing—or at least try to avoid her wrath. "It's fun to watch," said Loeb, "although they never come right out and beg for my endorsement." But because it is the only newspaper that reaches into many of the more remote New Hampshire towns and villages,

most Republican hopefuls are eager for *The Union Leader's* editorial support. "There are Republicans and conservatives in this state who are very much attuned to what Nacky has to say," said Fredric Mass, the New Hampshire campaign director for Pierre du Pont, one of the candidates whom Loeb has not warmly welcomed in print. "I want that endorsement desperately."

The target of that political courtship is a frail, wheelchair-bound woman with firm conservative principles. Although she is the granddaughter of K.W. Scripps, founder of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, Loeb is a reluctant convert to journalism. In a family where dad nothing but talk-show newspapers, and Loeb, who friends say would have liked to have become an artist, "I assure that when I grew up I would never even read a newspaper."

But in 1962, after a failed first marriage, she married William Loeb, the golden of former president Theodore Roosevelt, and already the owner of three northeastern papers with a reputation for personal attacks on politicians. Through front-page editorials in *The Union Leader*, Loeb attempted to shape New Hampshire's local, state and national politics. And, after Loeb's death, Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist crusade. And despite personal at-

tacks emanating from John F. Kennedy's father, Joseph, Loeb waged editorial warfare against Kennedy's presidency, calling him "The Number One star in the United States."

In turn, Loeb was attacked—often harshly—by liberal columnists and politicians. But Nacky Loeb says that her three-armed husband was merely trying to provide debate. "I remember Bill reading the paper one day and complaining that to me was saying anything nasty about him," she said. "He asked me if he was slipping." Now, she calls it her duty to maintain the paper as a monument to her late husband.

"We never put up a grammarian," she said, "and I would much rather his memorial be the paper." Still, *The Union Leader* and its sister publication, the *New Hampshire Sunday News*, have refused to join with Loeb's *Free Press* (three months after William Loeb's death) the deepened the afternoon edition, which relied heavily on scorching headlines for street sales. And her two or three editorials every week are less vicious than her husband's ferocious daily attacks. Bill used a knife, but the



Loeb: invective and intense political courtship

target is always the same. Admittedly, it does not get the paper as well quoted. "Added Martin Nolan, editor of *The Boston Globe's* more liberal sister paper, "The *Union Leader* has lost that about-face-their mentality. Nacky's a lady and Bill was no gentleman."

But the mellowing of *The Union*

Leader is also attributable to changes in Manchester itself, originally a textile town. With a population of 100,000—of which almost a third are of French-Canadian descent—Manchester's snow-covered hills have been converted to condominiums, and the city has become New Hampshire's financial and high-tech business centre. But even as the paper has increased its coverage of such issues as education, it struggles to retain its reputation as New Hampshire's editorial police. Said Joseph McGowan, *The Union Leader's* editor-in-chief, "We have 650 legislators in this tiny state, so almost everybody knows someone in office. That makes politics our favorite spectator sport."

Nacky Loeb acknowledges that she sometimes aspires to politics, pondering to try to guess who she will support in next February's primary. At her 80-acre home farm in suburban Goffstown, N.H., the holder strapped to her wheelchair now simply because her leg cannot walk, Loeb rails against politicians who govern by the polls and what she sees as Ronald Reagan's abandonment of the conservative revolution. But she says she worries that *The Union Leader*, too, has lost its bite. "Nobody has called me a scandalizer yet," she said. "Maybe I'm slipping."

—BRUCE WALLACE in Manchester

## Harnessing the soil

Africa's parched soil yields treasure thanks to USC Canada's agricultural programs.



Please send contributors to:

**USC Canada**

Permitted by Dr. Linda Hutchinson & Co. in 1993

To: USC Canada

50 Sports Drive, K1P 5B1

My contribution \$

is enclosed (Please attach cheque return)

My name

is

Phone ( )

Address



## GET YOUR TIGHT IN SHAPE WITH DR. HAMMOUS HALL

Just 10 minutes a day could alleviate your excruciating back pain.

The Shopper's Gallery is pleased to offer a new exercise videotape: **BACK IN SHAPE**. Featuring: Hammous Hall, M.D., renowned author of the best-selling book, "The Back Doctor."

**Relief out of 100 aches and pains.**

If you suffer from back pain, you probably think that you have to live with discomfort. But Dr. Hammous Hall believes that exercise is the key. "You can't drag your back back, instead of your back pain. By using my daily exercise program, you can start feeling a full and active life, free from the limiting pain of back discomfort."

The **BACK IN SHAPE** video exercise features Hammous Hall's proven exercise programs. Unlike other workout tapes available, **BACK IN SHAPE** comes with a series of exercises that strengthen and maintain the muscles that support your back. It is specifically designed for people who experience lower back pain—so for people who want to keep fit but are afraid of injuring their backs.

**It's like having an exercise instructor at your own home.**

The **BACK IN SHAPE** workouts are led by physical education graduate Anne Lawrence, a former back pain sufferer. The program is an exceptional for you with full verbal and visual instructions.

**1. An introduction by Dr. Hammous Hall.** North America's foremost back specialist and surgeon, author of "The Back Doctor."

**2. The Daily Program**—Is just 10 minutes a day. This exercise helps to strengthen and build up those key muscles that support your back.

**3. The Fitness Program**—Is 20 minutes workout containing aerobic and cardiovascular exercises.

A well-balanced workout including stretching, cardiovascular exercises, and more and more.

**AVAILABLE IN VIDEO OR TEE.**

**BACK IN SHAPE** is available on video VHS or TEE. I also make an excellent gift for your friends and family. I also make an excellent gift for your friends and family. I also make an excellent gift for your friends and family. I also make an excellent gift for your friends and family.

**Take the first step toward a healthy and active life by ordering your BACK IN SHAPE videotape today!**

It's a profitable investment! Order from The Canadian Book Institute.



**The Shopper's Gallery**

777 Bay Street Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

**YES, I would like to order The Back Doctor's Exercise Videotape.**

Please send me:

below for \$39.95 each plus \$4.95 shipping and handling. Ontario residents add \$3.11, B.C. residents add \$3.67 and Quebec residents add \$4.98 (PST included).

☐ VHS ☐ TEE

☐ Check ☐ method of payment preferred ☐ Charge my Credit Card ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Card Number  Credit Card Expiry Date

Name

Address

City/Town

Prov.

Postal Code

Tel. No.

Signature

Date

**Yes, I would like to order The Back Doctor's Exercise Videotape.**

Please send me:

below for \$39.95 each plus \$4.95 shipping and handling. Ontario residents add \$3.11, B.C. residents add \$3.67 and Quebec residents add \$4.98 (PST included).

☐ VHS ☐ TEE

☐ Check ☐ method of payment preferred ☐ Charge my Credit Card ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

Card Number  Credit Card Expiry Date

Name

Address

City/Town

Prov.

Postal Code

Tel. No.

Signature

Date

Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.





LET'S  
SEE  
YOU  
DO  
IT!



FOLLOW-UP

## Charlesville's big boom

Cars do not normally stop in Charlesville—they pass through. But since 174 East Indian refugees landed in the tiny south-shore Nova Scotia community in the early hours of July 12, the 116 villagers have found themselves the centre of tourist attention. Throughout the summer, visitors from as far away as Texas have been stopping in Charlesville, 228 km south-west of Halifax on the Atlantic, to question the villagers about their experiences with the refugees. Many of the tourists have even trekked along the rugged beach to view the spot where the East Indians came ashore from the *Amelia*, the ship that brought them from the Netherlands. Now, Charlesville residents are planning to erect a plaque to commemorate what many of them say may have been the most momentous event in their community's history. Said Vernon Malone, 50, a local fisherman: "This is history, right here. If we don't do something about it now, 50 years from now when they talk about it, there will be nothing to show what happened here."

Since the July 12 arrival of the refugees, Malone estimates that as many as 500 tourists have stopped in Charlesville. For their part, the villagers have handled the influx gracefully, showing newcomers the refugees made during their short stay in Charlesville and conducting tours of the coast. And they have willingly told their stories of waking in the early hours of a Sunday morning to discover the 174 refugees—some with lifeboats swaying from their hands—in their small village. Among the people who visited the community during the summer was Rich Outhouse, a retired schoolteacher who lives in Trenton, 30 km north-west of Charlesville. Said Outhouse: "It is amazing, isn't it—to realize that somewhere somebody must have searched this out, this area where they could come ashore."

Still, after more than two months of outside attention, some villagers now say that they are concerned about whether they are giving tourists an adequate welcome. Indeed,

many Charlesville residents say that they are considering opening a museum to handle the queries of visitors. Malone told *Maclean's*: "We like telling our stories, but we don't always have the time. We would like to see it done right."

At the same time, many residents say that they are concerned about the fate of the refugees, whose arrival



Malone: 174 refugees and tourist attention

put Charlesville in the limelight. Some add that in the face of the federal government's two tough new immigration bills—one was passed Sept. 14—they fear that the refugees may be deported. Others are critical of the anti-refugee sentiment expressed by many Canadians in the wake of the *Sokha's* arrival. "The Lord says you never know when you might be entertaining an angel," said Hilda Allen, 88, the community's unofficial historian. "This is a big country—I welcome the poor souls." Added Karen Malone, who offered food to some of the refugees and upon whose lawn the new arrivals congregated before being taken by bus to Halifax: "The government should let more in the legal way, instead of having boatloads come ashore. If they want to solve that problem, maybe they should start right there."

—DELLA WATFIELD in Charlesville

## Clover Leaf® Introduces The Next Wave In Frozen Entrées.



### New Clover Leaf Premium Seafood Entrées

Six delicious new ways to enjoy Clover Leaf's famous quality and new gourmet taste.

Ready in minutes and a superb value with two servings per package, new Clover Leaf Seafood Frozen Entrées are making quite a splash.

One taste will tell you why.



50¢ OFF ANY  
CLOVER LEAF  
SEAFOOD  
FROZEN ENTREE.

MACL 1087



## Uncertainty in the 'Golden Paradise'

For many Westerners, their image of Thailand was formed from Yul Brynner's romanticized portrayal of the king of Siam—in the country was known until 1939—in the 1950 movie *The King and I*. Others associate the southeast Asian nation with scenes of brothels in the capital, Bangkok, or reports of Thai parties preying on hordes of refugees from Communist Indochina. But the rasp of motorcycle engines and the more subtle purr of Mercedes-Benets and Volvo sedans on the streets of Bangkok speak of a different Thailand—a bustling nation whose 53 million citizens enjoyed a 38-per-cent economic growth rate in 1986. Still, there are shadows over the 'Golden Paradise'—as the Thai people proclaimed the country at Viceroy's Rama VI.

Among the problems that face residents of the 300,000-square-mile country bordering on Cambodia and Laos is widespread uncertainty about its political future. The possibility of another military coup—at least 14 have taken place since the country became a constitutional monarchy in 1932—continues to haunt many citizens. Some of them say that the increasing demands by workers for better conditions—a result of the booming economy—has increased the possibility of military intervention as a means of quelling social unrest. At the same time, rumors that King Bhumibol Adulyadej—widely revered and viewed as a stabilizing influence—may abdicate soon after his 60th birthday in December have added to the concerns.

But at the same time, the Thai economy is booming. Although many other southeast Asian countries have been sluggish, Thailand has enjoyed an annual average growth rate of five percent over the past five years. Among Thai exports are Japan-designed Mitsubishi automobiles assembled at a Thai subsidiary, of which at least 10,000 will be sent to Canada in 1988. Other exports have been increasing: between 1983 and 1986 rice exports surged to 45 million tons a year from 30 million tons. But, declined Robt Usland, an economist in charge of the government's economic development program "We

can't just be upbeat. We have to expect the worst and prepare for it."

Indeed, economic growth has also raised the potential for conflict. Profits have largely been made possible by low wages—the average annual increase is \$1,200—paid to Thai workers. Thailand's long-suppressed trade union movement is now organizing to fight for better working conditions, and the

middle in politics. But if the country is at stake, we cannot afford to take it lying down."

The approach of King Bhumibol's birthday on Dec. 5 has also heightened political anxiety. Although the event will be widely celebrated, there is also speculation that the king may abdicate in favor of his son, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, 35. Many Thais privately ex-



Fast growth in Bangkok: economic growth and widespread doubts about the political future.

government is also moving to provide comprehensive social insurance benefits to workers. But workers are often paid less than the legal minimum wage of roughly \$4 a day. And the attitude of some employers was reflected in the action of a Bangkok hotelier. First, that recently laid off 150 employees who had demanded better working conditions. Although the government ordered the company to rehire 36 of the workers, the company refused outright.

Some Thais say that workers' demands increase the possibility of a coup by the military and other entrenched interests. These concerns became more intense in February, after army commander Gen. Chaovalit Jongsathorn made a series of speeches criticizing the fractious civilian government of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, who survived coup attempts in 1981 and 1985. In one speech, Chaovalit declared: "I have said that the army will not

press doubts about the prince's ability to assume the role of political mediator that the nation has come to expect of its ruler. Could one high official cede to the prince? The king wants to be reasonably sure things are okay before leaving—but he may be tired."

Still, a common phrase in Thailand is *mon ben ran*—never mind—usually said when things do not go according to plan. And as Thais search for political balance, some of them look back 700 years to when King Ram Khamhaeng had a kind of charter of rights engraved in stone for people living in what is now north central Thailand. Indeed, many Thais say they, especially that, is the words of King Khamhaeng, whoever rules the nation in the years ahead "nurture the children of the land, folk of the realm, equally in accordance with the law."

—EDYD VAN PELAKH in Bangkok

**BRADOR.**  
Great taste is a question of balance.



The perfection of  
premium quality ingredients.

Brewed longer  
for the bright smoothness  
of 6.2% alcohol.





# Before the Bath

Maclean's Gift Suggestion:  
Fine Art Collector Plate —  
a limited edition on  
Fine Bone China  
made in England

A Victorian masterpiece  
by Paul Peel  
— newest issue in the  
distinguished  
Discover Canada Series

Now also available  
"After the Bath"  
by Paul Peel



Plate size 10 1/2" x 12 1/2" (incl. dish) — approximately twice the size shown here — a truly magnificent gift

From time to time, collectors' items of exceptional artistic worth and merit are selected to become part of the Maclean's Collection. Such a piece is this charming Fine Art Collector Plate by the world renowned nineteenth century Canadian painter Paul Peel. "Before The Bath" depicts the artist's own little daughter wisely taking away from her nursery. The original art work hangs in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto — where a generous portion of the proceeds from the sale of this plate will go to lend research into children's diseases.

Europe's best colour craftsmen have surpassed their finest work to achieve this magnificent colour reproduction. A pleasuring board of precious 22 karat gold has been added by hand to the edge of the plate to complement its rich decor.

This masterpiece in Canadian collector plate represents the finest example of craftsmanship available today and bears the hallmark of perfection. You will treasure with its loveliness, once you have this art piece in your possession. It comes in a deluxe presentation box, ready to give.

The reverse of the plate tells a story of quality and value.

True numbered limited edition of 10,000. Each plate is individually numbered and accompanied by an artistically numbered certificate of authenticity.

The maker's guaranteed mark of quality and integrity — "Canadian Collector Plates".

Fine translucent bone china, made in England.

— From the Collection of the Hospital for Sick Children

Order without risk today!

The price is \$125.00 per plate plus \$4 for shipping and handling.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ (quantity) of the Paul Peel Collector Plates described above. I understand the 15-day without obligation. If not satisfied for any reason I may demand the undamaged plate (and its contents) of you hereafter within 15 days for a full, prompt refund or proportion of my credit card charge. The full price per plate is \$125.00 plus \$4.50 for shipping and handling. Ontario residents add 9% GST; B.C. residents add 7% PST and Quebec residents add \$11.60 Provincial Sales Tax.

PAUL PEEL — "BEFORE THE BATH" — 15 DAYS FREE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

☐ Charge or Money Order ☐ payable to The Maclean's Collection ☐ Charge my Credit Card

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Discover

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City

\_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code

\_\_\_\_\_  
Phone

\_\_\_\_\_  
Card No.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Expire Date

Allow 5 weeks for delivery. Limited time offer.

## FOLLOW-UP

# Band Aid's millions

It's chief executive, Irish rock musician Bob Geldof, called it as a "global jubilee"—an international live musical marathon seen by an estimated 1.5 billion television viewers in 100 countries on July 13, 1986. The most important aspect of Live Aid, the 16-hour broadcast involving about 300 pop musicians in London and Philadelphia, was the more than \$110 million in donations it took in for the Band Aid Trust and its African famine-relief efforts. But since the Live Aid concert, critics have charged that the nonprofit Band Aid Trust has been slow and has shown poor judgment in distributing funds. Still, despite such allegations, which have thrown a shadow over the music community's charitable efforts, many relief workers agree that Band Aid has had a major impact. Says Nina Sorella, lawyer and field worker Peter Dinklage, whose work for street orphans in Khartoum, Sudan, was funded by Band Aid. "It was a victory in the face of disaster."

Band Aid's musical crusade began in the fall of 1984, after several years of drought had brought widespread famine, affecting more than 20 million Africans. When Geldof gathered together a group of British pop stars to record *Do They Know It's Christmas?*, the record, along with its video, became a hit and raised more than \$12 million in its first two months on the market. The effort led to similar charity collaborations in Canada (*There Are No Hungry*) and the United States (*We Are the World*). The Live Aid concert in 1986 attracted a record number of funds, and so far the Band Aid Trust, which Geldof created to distribute the money, has received \$182 million in donations. And as the African famine has eased, Band Aid funds have increasingly been channelled into development projects.

But criticism of Band Aid is centred on the fact that the trust, which still has roughly \$60 million left, has not spent the funds quickly enough. And one senior British charity official, who spoke anonymously this year to the British press, has said that some aid agency personnel say they believe that the trust is not equipped to handle the money. Said the official: "It is not being arrogant to say that we understand the problems of organizing projects in the field better than Band Aid."

For their part, Band Aid spokesmen have responded to the criticism by saying that every project the organization has funded so far shows signs of success. Since January, 1986, Band Aid

trustees have approved 118 development projects and reported almost 300 million, some experts have observed that by the standards of other aid agencies, Band Aid is not unusually slow. Orders in Britain, for one, takes roughly four months to decide on a project, while Band Aid can respond to requests for

emergency aid within a few days and can raise as little as eight weeks to approve a long-term project. Added Barbara Swetkey, director of communications for UNICEF Canada, "The third Aid effect on the crisis situation in Africa has been phenomenal." The rest of the trust's funds will be dispensed as early as December, 1988, Band Aid executive director Perry Jones told Maclean's, and then the charity will be dissolved. But the effects of Band Aid's musical philanthropy will long remain.

—BETH ATHERLEY in Toronto

## HOTEL MERIDIEN

# Discriminating travellers have found another good reason to join Le Meridien Vancouver's Charter Club:

**\$88**  
PER NIGHT  
Includes Breakfast

Charter

Charter Club '88 is this year's update of a very popular program we offered our guests last year—a program that had them enjoying our gracious continental hospitality and luxurious facilities at a great rate. To qualify for this year's membership, all you have to do is stay with us on three separate occasions between October 20, 1987 and April 30, 1988 at our special rate of \$88.00 per night.

As a Charter Club '88 member, you will then be guaranteed this exceptional rate throughout 1988. Call 1-800-545-6300 or (604) 682-5511 or your travel agent to book our special \$88.00 offer (single or double occupancy, tax not included, reservations subject to availability, not applicable to groups). Then join the select group of Meridien clients who rate a Charter Club '88 membership.

# The year 1988.

Le  
**MERIDIEN**  
VANCOUVER  
TRADING COMPANY  
OF CANADA

845 Burrard at Robson, Phone: (604) 682-5511

Branches: Montreal, Vancouver, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, San Jose, Seattle, Tokyo



# How our small ideas become one big idea.

Look into Panasonic design.



1 U.P. Non-Code Semiconductors Programming

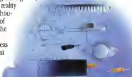
Panasonic's big idea is to create products that work better and last longer. Making this big idea a reality takes thousands of smaller ideas born in the engineering minds of Panasonic engineers. Ideas are so important that last year Panasonic and its associated companies invested over two billion dollars in research and development, in our 22 specialist laboratories.

## Future thinking.

On their way to making better sounding audio, better looking TV and longer lasting appliances, the 18,000 Panasonic engineers have developed an impressive number of new ideas. At last count, Panasonic had been awarded over 61,000 patents.

Some of these new ideas are industry breakthroughs. Such as the V.T.T. active Matrix system that brings brilliant colour reproduction to televisions small enough to fit in your pocket or solving the biggest headache

of home video by using a bar code scanner to automatically program your VCR.



## Intelligent controls.

Other ideas go more quietly to work, making life a little easier

for example, to simplify the operation of a telephone answering machine. Panasonic engineers replaced its mechanical controls with a microprocessor chip. The chip is programmed to remember the correct settings for each of the machine's many functions. Which means that you don't have to. And also means that the system will last longer, because chips don't wear out the way switches do.

## The ideas of quality.

Many Panasonic ideas never leave the shopfloor, but still make an important contribution to product quality. We design and build our own systems. Not to save money, but to improve quality. "Control production," say Panasonic engineers, "and you control quality."

## Works better for longer.

This multitude of ideas has just one purpose, to give you a product that works better and lasts longer. It's a philosophy that keeps us just slightly ahead of our time.



The Art Watch with 2" (5.1 cm) screen



Conventional tube



Omnitube produces smaller dots for greater quality. Omnitube

Check the picture on the new Panasonic Omnitube television. It's incredibly big, sharp and clear. To find out why, just step through the screen, turn around, and look at the dots that paint the picture on the inside of the tube. Notice how small, bright, and precisely shaped they are.

## The ART of the image.

Panasonic engineers hate fuzzy dots, because fuzzy dots make fuzzy pictures. In the Omnitube tube they have combined three new ideas to create dots of unprecedented precision.

ART itself - the Aberration Reducing Thode - creates electron beams 15% finer than in regular tubes. The finer the beam, the better the dot. Then a unique self-correcting focusing system carries the beam to the screen without distortion. And lastly a new larger main

line delivers the whole dot and nothing but the dot to its exact position on the screen.



For Omnitube. Smaller screen. Smaller tube. 20" (51 cm)

## Data Grade resolution.

Because the dot is so precise, the Omnitube screen meets Data Grade specifications. This means your living room TV set could satisfy the most demanding applications in computer

graphics. Just watch what it will do with your favorite video.

## Flatter than flat.

Many flat screens produce pictures with unwanted curves. In Omnitube, Panasonic engineers have applied some intricate calculations to create a screen that appears flatter than most and is free of distortion from one square corner to the other.

## Gives you more, for longer.

Omnitube is an amazing picture-producing machine - and a great deal more. It has features which look forward to the next decade in home entertainment. Broadcast stereo, Surround Sound® hi-fi sound, Super-VHS® and more. Talk to your Panasonic dealer about the future of TV. And why Panasonic is once again slightly ahead of our time.

\*Model TV-3000 (only)



Omnitube Super-Saving-Lenses. Omnitube 20" (51 cm) Television. Conventional 22" (56 cm) Television.

**Panasonic.**  
just slightly ahead of our time

**Panasonic.**  
just slightly ahead of our time



## A land of ruined temples

Approached on horseback, up one of the numerous dirt tracks that slice across the front of the mountains, Drepung Monastery, near Lhasa, Tibet, gleams brightly in the harsh sunlight. Tucked into a wedge of the mountains, it comprises five main white-washed buildings and numerous smaller outbuildings. Statues of Buddhist deities and four-tailed Tibetan dragons perch on the golden rooftops. Sounds of chanting monks pierce the air. But the tranquility is shattered by a honking bus. About 20 well-dressed Europeans and U.S. tourists, dripping with camera equipment, stumble out. Soon they are swarming over the grounds, pulling and snapping pictures. An hour later another herd blazes from the vehicle signals that their visit is over, and the tourists slink back on board. They leave, as they say, "After Drepung" and now bounce down the hill to the next monastery on their itinerary.

That same monastic scene plays out during the summer months at the major monasteries in and around Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. In the words of the

July 26, 1987, issue of China Daily, China's English-language newspaper, Tibet's Buddhist temples "have all become irretrievable attractions to foreign tourists." Many of the temples have been pillaged by the Chinese since the avastation of Tibet in 1959 and the Cultural Revolution of 1966-1976, and are only

### The Chinese tried to destroy the Buddhist faith in Tibet, pillaging the monasteries and imprisoning monks

now being restored. Previous Chinese restrictions on the Tibetans' practice of their religion, Buddhism, are being seriously relaxed. But whether the reforms constitute real change is a matter of debate. One American Buddhist who has visited Tibet on several occasions called the Chinese initiative an effort to transform Tibet into a "Buddhist Dis-

neyland" with all the trappings of the religion to attract tourist dollars—but with none of the substance.

But Buddhists envision a profound and moving presence among Tibet's estimated two million people. Packed buses carry pilgrims daily on bone-jarring journeys to monasteries and religious shrines around Tibet. The constant chanting of mantras and the abstracted twirling of prayer wheels by Tibetans on the streets is pervasive. Monks, laymen and young children incessantly ask tourists for pictures of the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans, who has lived in exile in India since the Chinese suppressed a major Tibetan rebellion in 1959.

The Chinese tried to destroy the Buddhist faith when they invaded Tibet in 1959. Of the roughly 6,000 monasteries existing before the occupation, only about 25 now function. Drepung, for one, founded in 1416, was the largest Buddhist monastery in the world before 1959 and housed 10,000 monks. Now there are only 250 monks and nuns, and the 10,000 monks who once lived on the roofs of the widely acclaimed rock on the Chinese occupation of Tibet, *Iv. Enke* from the *Land of Snows*, the destruction of the Tibetan monasteries was a result of a meticulously planned campaign began before the Cultural Revolution. Soldiers stripped them of their artifacts, which



Potala palace and monastery in Lhasa: conversions and questionable culture

they shipped to China, and dynamited most of the buildings.

The legacy of that destruction is evident almost everywhere. Garden monastery, 40 km east of Lhasa, once contained dozens of subsidiary buildings used as a spectacular mountain-top setting.

New, much of it resembles ruined European cities after the fire bombings of the Second World War. Another monastery, Kumbay, built between 763 and 775 A.D., survived with its walls intact—and served until recently as a primary granary. Even in Lhasa, the religious

divisions from the Dalai Lama's former palace, the Norbulingka, were covered by posters of Chairman Mao and colorful Chinese characters.

The Tibetans say that the Chinese also imprisoned, tortured and even killed tens of thousands of monks. But one monk in Lhasa "I was conscripted into road-building gangs for 20 years and only released in 1979." Others tell similar tales of Chinese soldiers breaking monks' kneecaps—making it "impossible" painful to meditate in the cross-legged lotus position—and of monks being forced to regularly kill dogs. Aside from violating the general Buddhist prohibition against taking life, killing a dog is particularly reprehensible for monks because of their belief in reincarnation and the belief that souls sometimes return as dogs.

For their part, the Chinese defend their presence in Tibet. According to a book compiled in 1985 by the Nationalities Question Editorial Panel in Beijing, the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet put "an end to the long-standing feudal system and emancipated all the serfs and slaves. The democratic reforms in 1959 led to the abolition of exploitation of the masses by the monasteries and high clergy."

But the end of the Cultural Revolution and the massive power of Deng Xiaoping in 1976 heralded an era

# "ARE YOU GETTING ENOUGH FIBRE?"



Introducing  
**FIBRE RICH**  
All natural  
high fibre supplements

All natural  
high fibre supplement

**FIBRE RICH**  
All natural  
high fibre  
supplement

100% natural

SAVE  
**40¢**

on the purchase of the  
100's or 200's size of  
Fibre Rich®



100% natural  
high fibre supplement  
100's or 200's size of  
FIBRE RICH  
100% natural  
high fibre supplement

**PERHAPS NOT.** According to a *Northern Canada Survey*, the average dietary fibre consumption of Canadians is about 15 grams daily when we should be consuming approximately 38 grams per day. The Expert Advisory Committee on Dietary Fibre (convened by Health and Welfare Canada) therefore recommends that Canadians should at least double their intake of dietary fibre.

Every day, fibre-rich foods are important to help maintain good health. But, in case you don't, all natural Fibre Rich offers both berries and saps offer an excellent way to supplement your daily fibre intake. That way, you'll help reduce the recommended daily requirement. Try Fibre Rich. It helps fill the fibre gap.

© 1990 Fibre Rich Inc.  
Fibre Rich is a registered trademark of Fibre Rich Inc.  
Fibre Rich is a registered trademark of Fibre Rich Inc.

**FIBRE RICH**  
HELPS FILL THE FIBRE GAP.



# HELP MAKE THIS MACHINE OBSOLETE



**U**nless you know someone whose kidneys have failed, you've probably never seen a dialysis machine. If you do, you know that dialysis is necessary to cleanse their blood of the excess water and poisons that failed kidneys can't. You'd also know that the treatment can take up to 5 hours a day, 3 days a week. And that's no way to live. Through help from volunteers and caring people like yourself, we're getting closer to finding a cure for kidney disease, and to the day when dialysis will be no longer needed.

**THE KIDNEY FOUNDATION  
OF CANADA**

**We're out to make kidney disease obsolete.**

of revolution in China. Authorities adopted a policy of religious freedom. Now, despite such official statements as "religion poisons the minds of people with fatalistic conceptions," the Tibetans are theoretically allowed to practise Buddhism without fear of persecution. The Chinese government has also appropriated a special fund to finance the renovation of monasteries and temples. But it is sometimes difficult to determine how much of the renovation is paid for by the Chinese and how much by the Tibetan themselves. Monks at Ganden, for example, claim that they are repairing their monastery by themselves. And one "We have not received any assistance from the Chinese."

Still, it is clear that the Chinese attach great importance to the renovations. And the desire to attract foreign tourists—and their cherished currency—is an important consideration. The Chinese say that tourism is an important part of their economic strategy for Tibet. According to China Daily, nearly 30,000 tourists from Europe and the United States visited Tibet in 1990. Tourism in Tibet brought in more than 30 million yuan in foreign currency—about \$10 million—in 1989. And apart from Bhodajaya mountain scenery, the primary tourist attractions are the monasteries and the temples.

Indeed, both Tibetans and foreigners say that they are uncertain about the sincerity of the religious reforms in Tibet, although most say that the changes are an improvement. Some experts point out that the reforms are carefully controlled. For one thing, the Chinese strictly limit the number of boys who can enter the monasteries. One U.S. professor of religious studies told *Maclean's*, "Tibetans can practise their religion but cannot propagate it."

The Chinese themselves have left little doubt that they intend to be vigilant. The National Minorities Questions Editorial Panel publication states, "While protecting the people's normal religious activities, the government will crack down on any counterrevolutionary sabotage perpetrated in the name of religion." And one elderly former monk from Drepung, who now lives in Lhasa, said that he was pessimistic about the reforms. Dressed in faded clothes and worn running shoes—a far cry from the maroon robes he wore before being forced out of the monastery after the invasion—he smiled skeptically when asked whether the reforms and renovations really meant religious freedom. "They are only a shewbie," he said. "That is an opinion shared by many. Tibetans still struggling to come to terms with the Chinese presence in their land of mountains and famed temples."

—DAVID POTTS in China



**EXECUTIVE CLASS**

## What makes Executive Class so good? The power of suggestions.

Before we designed Executive Class, we talked with hundreds of experts. Men and women like you who often fly on business. First we asked what you wanted on a business flight. Then we made a commitment to provide it.

Which is why, on Executive Class, you'll enjoy the comfort of a private cabin. Extra space. A wider, more contoured seat. An exclusive footrest. Excellent cuisine, a selection of vintage wines and beverages and an array of in-flight amenities.

As well as the convenience of advance seat selection, priority check-in,

boarding, deplaning and baggage delivery.

And an extensive schedule. With more than 225 flights daily to 28 major business centres in North America, Europe and Asia.

On your next business trip, fly Air Canada's Executive Class. Because what makes it so good is your suggestions. And our commitment.

**Giving Business Our Best.**



**AIR CANADA**

Illustration: Robert D. Macdonald. Photo: John Corbett



## That B-movie sizzle

Summer is a boom season for the film business in Canada, a time when movies can be shot on location cheaply and efficiently—even in sniffling locales. For five weeks this year in August and September, the resort community of Midland, Ont., 130 km north of Toronto on Georgian Bay, played host to the cast and crew of the low-budget Canadian comedy *Fireballs*, one of roughly six features to be shot in Canada this year. *Maclean's* Assistant Editor Julia Bennett spent a weekend on the set of *Fireballs*. Her report.

The Midland harbor jetty was tranquil at 7:30 on a Monday morning. The only noise was the gurgle of flat beer being splashed from a bucket into used plastic cups by two blousy-eyed prop assistants as they put the finishing touches to an upcoming crowd scene. Then, as electricians began laying cabling, cables and another crew member adjusted an American flag, two fire engines chuffed into the dock. The scene, in which newly partygoers were to be washed away with a sporting fire hose, was just part of a

day's work for the cast and crew of the feature film *Fireballs*. One elderly Midland citizen waiting to be an extra pointed at the actresses lazing nearby in bathing suits. "They surely have a stitch in," she said to her companion, a middle-aged man. "They must be the fire girls." Nudging him, she added.

***The comedy features a parrot called Fireballs who has a penchant for removing clothing from the female characters***

"Didn't you see *Poles Academy*? This is just like that."

The sole purpose of the movie *Fireballs*, said director Charles Wiener, is to make money. "As a first-time filmmaker, you can make a serious film and no one will be interested in looking you," he said, "or you can make a B-movie, an exploitation film. Be sure, and get a

guaranteed sale to the teenage market." Wiener is clearly hoping to add to the ranks of such popular comedy-action pictures as *Matilda* and *Poles Academy*—the latter with its three sequels has, to date, grossed \$275 million in North American box office receipts alone. But for Midland, *Fireballs* is an exciting novelty—the first feature film to be shot almost entirely on location in the peaceful town of 14,000.

The script, written by Wiener and producer Michael Strupis, is about three women who initiate four handsome female recruits into their force. It is filled with stunts and high jinks—in one scene, girls' bikini tops are torn off by the wayward blast of a fire hose. But what sets the movie apart, explained executive producer David Strupis, Michael's youngest brother, is the fire station mascot, a leuciscent parrot called Fireballs who has a penchant for removing clothing from the female characters. "Every movie has a gimmick," and Strupis, "and we've got the parrot—it's humorous, it's photogenic and it's a hit."

At times it becomes obvious that Jill and Phyllis, the two identical actresses who took turns portraying Fireballs, shared little of their character's interest in women. During one shoot in the Hotel Bristol in nearby Penetanguishene, Fireballs—played in the scene



Fireballs cost overruns: canoe races for residents and a budget of \$250,000

by Jill, who is 47—could only be persuaded to hold a pair of red panties in her back after her trainer, Jan Paloczny, laced them with peanut butter. And Paloczny said that she worried that her charges would not be equal to one scene in which Fireballs was to ride a miniature tricycle under a woman's kisser. "They will sit on it,"

she said, "but I haven't got them to pedal yet."

Midland residents had mixed reactions to the *Fireballs* invasion of their town. More than 350 locals agreed to be extras in the movie's party scenes, most receiving no fee. But after performing a canoe race in one bar scene, John (Scotty) Danesh, 52, a Hotel

Bristol resident, confided his disapproval of the movie's scanty humor. "Surely you can have laughs without all these bare bosoms," he said. And Midland Mayor Hal Roach complained about the crew's haphazard use of municipal property. "Sure, other producers might use Fireballs and decide to come to our part of the country," he said. "But I hope they rent the props and sets instead of borrowing them."

Despite the support of a dozen private investors, Fireballs was at times handicapped by its shattering budget of \$250,000. At one point, many of the crew refused to work for a day until their overtime wages were paid. And because Roach did not want the town's name to be seen in the movie, the producer had the first letter in "Midland" blacked out. As a result, a boat used in one sequence became the *Wass* Island.

Still, early rushes of Fireballs indicate that the movie will be a showpiece for Midland's verdant scenery. And if the producers can sign a distributor, Wiener said, "we will see a profit in six months." Meanwhile, Wiener and the Strupis brothers have another movie—about two men who have trouble dating girls at a posh old fish-restaurant for development. Its title: *Slopes*. When asked where he planned to shoot it, Wiener replied: "I don't know. Probably some ski resort in Alberta." □

## INTRODUCING POLAROID SPECTRA SYSTEM ONYX

### THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY HAS NEVER BEEN SO CLEAR

The new Polaroid Spectra System Onyx has instant clarity: the world's first transparent camera. Now you can see the art of engineering behind your photographic works of art. It's a masterpiece of precision. The camera's sophisticated zoom ranging system, full-information viewfinder, dual silicon light measuring system and automatic full flash work in perfect harmony with the advanced Spectra Instant Film. The results are instant. Pictures of true and life-like we guarantee them. The Polaroid Spectra System Onyx. Clearly as beautiful as the pictures it takes.

WORLD'S FIRST  
TRANSPARENT CAMERA

POLAROID SPECTRA SYSTEM ONYX  
WE TAKE YOUR PICTURE'S SERIOUSLY

POLAROID SPECTRA SYSTEM ONYX AND TRADEMARK OF POLAROID CORPORATION, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., U.S.A.



Y

ou call the shots. *Meridian Digital Centrex*®. A complete package of business communications features and services manufactured by Northern Telecom and offered by your telephone company. Rent. Control your planning timeframe. And Meridian Digital Centrex grows as your business grows. Moving? Just unplug your telephones and plug them back in at your new location. Take control. Call Northern Telecom at 1-800-367-1487.

**nt** northern  
telecom



Northern Telecom  
Official Supplier  
Telecommunications Equipment  
Olympic Winter Games  
Calgary 1988

\*Trademark of Northern Telecom

© World Mark © Canadian Olympic Association 1988

**meridian**  
**NETWORKING**



# WORDS TO BUY BY:

"Excel looked solidly built and well finished. Feature for feature, dollar for dollar, it's hard to find a better value."

Financial Post

"A little dazzler that has become the fastest selling import in North American history."

Fortune

"Value, rather than price, is what Hyundai expects to deliver."

Motor Trend

"An impressive list of equipment is standard. Talk about boom for the buck."

AutoWeek

Now it's your turn to judge. See your Hyundai dealer and test drive a 1988 Excel today.

**HYUNDAI**  
Cars that make sense.



## AN AMERICAN VIEW

# The perils of the good life

By Fred Bruning

*How does a Jewish-American Princess call her family to dinner?*  
"Get in the car, kids."

*How do you tell a JAP?*  
"Sweet, sweet, yes."

*What's JAP's idea of natural childbirth?*  
Group into the delivery room without makeup.

Some readers may find the above off-putting. Some may consider the subject matter harmless. Others may think the material inappropriate but funny and not very humorous either, and may wonder how such 15-year-old its way into a respectable national publication that, despite the occasional Hollywood tidbit or revealing photo of sex groups or another, is given to serious exposition of domestic news and world events.

Rhino humor is the subject under discussion and, specifically, a subdivision known for better or worse as the JAP joke—that is, jokes pertaining to Jewish-American women whose passion is said to be exercised mainly in the sales of Bloomingdale's department store and rarely, if ever, between their designer bed sheets. (What's a JAP's idea of perfect sex? Straddling a head-slice.) Needless to say, the jokes have nothing whatever to do with persons of Japanese heritage, although the very sound of the word—JAP—may evoke unfortunate memories. For any slighted then, panicked, actual or otherwise, apologies up front to all concerned.

In the United States, and probably just about everywhere else, antisemitism is nothing new. Some of the material is ugly and misogynistic and employs stereotypes of the worst sort. For many years the most vicious jokes pilloried blacks or Hispanics—Americans whose economic status improved slowly and who became symbols of the nation's underclass. There are, of course, numerous stories portraying Europeans, particularly Italians and Poles, as dense and easily duped. Polish jokes are especially toxic and have persisted despite centuries of contrary evidence and the election of Karol Wojtyla to the papacy. That will strike many as odd. Say what you will, after all, about the social doctrine and theological lean-

ings of Pope John Paul II, the Vicar of Rome versus nobody's Son.

The point is that ethnic jokes have an energy of their own, and at the moment JAP jokes are producing considerable kilowatts. Who can say how one firm of "hugger" advances ahead of others? JAP jokes rely on an assumption of well-being, and judging by the shopping-centre crowds, huge numbers of Americans, indeed, are fat and happy. So perhaps the JAP joke is a kind of light-hearted salute to peace and prosperity. Of course, in the nation's hardscrabble districts, there may not be time or money for daylong excursions in search of the perfect lip-liner or that gorgeous Chagall print for above the couch, but then isn't it just like the poor to resist cultural experiences? No wonder they aren't any better.

Undesired aside, life for the Princess population only gets better and better—or that, at least, is a clear message of

**To many Jewish women, there is nothing benign in being called lazy, acquisitive, ill-tempered and sexually repressed**

the JAP jokes. One is invited to imagine JAP closets bursting with Georges Manasco jeans, shoes from Italy and an assortment of luscious lingerie, not a disapproving inch of which will do long-suffering JAP husbands any good.

*(How does a JAP counsel suicide?)*  
*Poke her clothes on top of the bed and jump off.*

Giving JAP jokes their best reading, then, perhaps it is possible to say that the jokes themselves signal antisemitism has been engaged and that Americans are warning themselves about the dangers of conspicuous consumption, indolence, uneven distribution of wealth and the debilitating effects of materialism.

*(What's a JAP's ideal home?)*  
*She demands square feet with no angles or bedrocks.*

In that event, the Jewishness of the jokes would be irrelevant and the JAP would serve simply as cultural stereotype—the American consumer as cartoon character.

People who favor JAP jokes are quick to point out, in fact, that the term these days may be aimed at anyone—male, female, Jew or gentile. "Anyone can be a

JAP," said a college student who flexes himself a liberal. Ah, yes, but would the college student, himself a classic expression of all that is white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, refer to the young Jewish woman he would currently to floor as a JAP? "No," said the college after a pause. "That would hurt feelings."

Pelvic warts may find the young man's ephraim instructive. Theoretically, it may seem entirely innocuous to label as JAP every well-dressed high-speeding woman who, you would be willing to bet, devotes an inordinate amount of time to her spring travel plans and the less to what the rest of the world regards as work.

*(How many JAPs does it take to change a light bulb?)*

Two, one to pour the Diet Pepsi and one to yell for Eddies.

But if you won't call your friend a JAP to her face, or if you won't tell a JAP joke in her presence, what does that say about the quality of your material? What does it say about all the other people you view as JAPs? And sorry to bring this up, but what does it say about you?

Susan Weisman Schneider, editor of *Liberté*, a magazine that focuses on issues of interest to Jewish women, said that JAP jokes may be more pernicious than the jokes tellers like to think. "It's become a socially acceptable outlet for anti-Semitic feeling," she observed. To many Jewish women, there apparently is nothing benign about stories describing them as lazy, acquisitive, ill-tempered and sexually repressed.

*(Getting top JAP?)*  
Can't take a joke? Well, maybe. Maybe Susan Weisman Schneider should ease up a bit, relax, not take things so seriously. A recent essay in *The New Republic* magazine, while warning about the pitfalls of antisemitism, suggested that it was better to laugh often and worry later, lest one succumb to poor mental health. Maybe that's good advice. But worry, especially, should be demoted the risks of ethnic humor and ask themselves why their group—the pole, the piglet segment of society—no often engages spoofing while others are so often the targets. As a matter of fact, there happens to be a joke that speaks to that very subject.

*How many Harvard students does it take to change a light bulb?*

Just one. He people in the whole world wonder around him.

Fred Bruning is a writer with *Newsday* in New York.



# WALKOUT FROM THE TALKS

Reinisman being taken to Ottawa last week. Murphy (right): If a free deal cannot be achieved, Canada will say no

The tough ultimatum was issued after a morning of ill-tempered negotiating. On the fifth floor of Washington's Winter Building, where Abraham Lincoln once studied Civil War battle reports, the American delegation at the Canada-U.S. free trade talks had just finished their lunchtime sandwiches last week when Gordon Reisman, Canada's deputy trade negotiator, appeared. Reisman demanded that the two sides discuss the Canadian definition of one key issue, subsidies—and ignore the U.S. definition—during the afternoon bargaining session. Apparently startled, U.S. deputy negotiator William Morley walked downstairs to the South Floor office of Simon Reinisman, Canada's chief negotiator. Morley rejected Canada's demand—and insisted that both definitions be on the table. The effect was electric. The

inflexible Reisman promptly marched upstairs to the office of chief U.S. negotiator Peter Murphy and, with a firm handshake, announced that he was suspending the free trade talks—the lifeline of the Conservative government's economic strategy.

**Flamboyant.** With that, Reisman stalked out of the building into a cluster of microphones and cameras—and read a four-paragraph statement declaring that negotiations were at an impasse. As his startled delegation struggled to catch up with him, he headed directly to the airport, flew to Ottawa and delivered a scorching briefing to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, senior cabinet ministers and key officials. Reisman later told reporters that the outlook was grim: "The Americans have not come up with enough to meet our bottom line. As far as I am concerned, the negotiations are over."

Reisman's flamboyant departure appeared to mark the end of the Conservative government's goal of a free trade deal with the United States. For more than two years the Mulroney government has pledged that an accord would shield Canadians from American protectionism and create economic prosperity across the country. The suspension of the talks left the government open to the charge that it relied too much on achieving a comprehensive deal with the Americans. And it threatened to leave critical sectors of Canada's economy vulnerable to new attacks from increasingly protectionist industrial and political leaders in the United States (page 18).

Despite those risks, Mulroney served notice late last week that he would abandon the negotiations completely if the United States did not

pay attention to Canada's demands. As he told 500 people at a dinner of *concorde* dinner in Sherbrooke, Que.: "Unless the United States demonstrates its willingness to arrive at a fair agreement that respects what we hold to be fundamental, the negotiations will not resume. If a fair deal cannot be achieved, Canada will say no."

**Stalemate.** In fact, senior officials on both sides of the border worked through the weekend seeking a formula to bring Canada back to the table. In round-the-clock telephone discussions that Mulroney's Chief of Staff Derek Bursey held with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, the Reagan administration made three proposals for a mechanism to settle trade disputes—a basic Canadian concern. Among them: the suggestion that Congress set up a separate process to handle bilateral trade problems. The Americans concluded that proposal in a two-page, single-spaced memorandum outlining a framework for resuming the negotiations. But the memo, delivered late Saturday, also demanded that Canada put its sensitive cultural, regional development, and investment policies back on the table.

After wrestling with these demands through the night, the Mulroney government told Washington—in a four-page letter delivered by Canada's Ambassador Allan Rock—what its proposals were too ambiguous. De-clared Reisman: "It was made crystal clear that we will have to have a great deal more precision." Mulroney's communications adviser Bruce Phillips added the Reagan administration's looming deadline—midnight, Oct. 4—for notifying Congress of its intention to sign a deal. Said Phillips: "With more time, the tougher it becomes."

The Canadian response left the talks stalemate, the result of a bold gamble—beginning with Reisman's dramatic and carefully scripted walk-out—to get the Americans to pay serious attention before the deadline passed. A senior Canadian official said that it had become clear that the Americans were not going to move "anywhere near the basic essentials for an equitable deal." It is a last-ditch effort to prove that Canada did not want a deal badly enough to accept any deal, senior officials planned the walk-out, drafted Reisman's statement and advised him to use a tone of snailfire regret.

**Goth.** That strategy was approved by Mulroney, Bursey and Goltich. "Reisman's lines were all authorized," declared a senior official familiar with the plan. "The point was to make sure that the message of great disappoint-



ment got through very clearly."

Last week's dispute clearly illustrated the great gap between the two sides. Canada had demanded a binding mechanism to settle trade disputes coupled with protection for Canadian culture and regional subsidies. The United States wanted to resolve its concerns about automotive trade, and it sought Canadian concessions on investment, energy and cultural programs. U.S. negotiators also expressed concern that Congress would never accept a dispute settlement mechanism that curbed its ability to legislate on trade. An ex-Ottawa consultant who has followed the negotiations closely told *Maclean's*: "There are not just a few small gaps that can be closed with effort and political will. Instead, there are quite a few gaps, and some of them are very wide. Some go back to fundamentals that should have been cleared up months ago."

**Stalemate.** The walkout also focused attention on the political and economic upheaval that would follow any final breakdown in the talks. The Conservatives could pay a hefty political price for failure if Canadians conclude that they have gambled heavily on a trade pact in their economic planning—and failed. Liberal Leader John Turner charged last week that "the Yankee trader has played a very shrewd game." Added New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent: "All their principal agendas have fallen through. [The Conservatives] are just down the drain politically." And in Montreal last week, Mulroney agreed with his earlier statement that his "back is on the line." If the trade talks fail, he added, "people are going to regard us for the failure." But added the Prime Minister: "We what else is new? You don't get anywhere trying to build a country by failing to take risks."

Still, senior Conservatives also maintained that Mulroney might turn over a failure into success. They said that they had been reassured by Ontario Premier Donald Peterson's remark last week that "there is no disgrace in trying and failing." And they noted that it would be easier to explain failure than to promote a flawed agreement that made major concessions in such sensitive areas as investment policy and culture. Said one Tory: "Free trade was a tough go from the start. The benefits are long-term and unproven, and the losses are obvious and specific. [If the talks fail], the line of the government will be very effective. We had the courage to try, but we weren't prepared to sell out the country's essential interests." If you can't win,



your next best thing is not to lose."

The economic consequences of failure may be more serious. Last month the prestigious Business Council of Canada predicted that free trade would create at least 100,000 jobs in all regions of the country by 1995. In the council's best-case outcome, free trade would add 350,000 new jobs by that year. Proclaimed council chairman John Maxwell, "It is like getting an extra year of growth."

Without free trade, many economists say, the future may be grim. Congress is now considering a restrictive trade bill that would sharply penalize imports from other countries, including Canada. Meanwhile, Canadian trade consultants add that American companies are already preparing legal cases against Canadian imports in the printing, wine and pharmaceutical industries. Said one Canadian consultant: "All hell is going to break loose in Canada." Declared Paul Pelote, a trade consultant for the Washington-based Government Research Corp., "There will be a deterioration in the relationship because there will be an end to the kind of trade cases that has occurred during the talks."

Roughen Canada had made tentative plans to compensate for a failure in the talks. So began work. Canadian trade officials will devote more attention to the ongoing round of negotiations of the 90-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Said one senior official: "We would have to put all our negotiating strengths into the multilateral system." Canada also planned to try to improve trade relations with the European Community, Japan and such developing countries as South Korea and Brazil. And Ottawa was considering curtailing any punitive U.S. trade bill aimed at Canadian imports with a counter-image law against American products.

Some experts claimed that the free trade talks would have positive impacts equivalent to the outcome. Thomas d'Amboise, chief executive of the Business Council on National Issues, which represents 100 chief executives of major Canadian corporations, said that the talks have

improved U.S. and Canadian expertise on trade issues and improved their mutual understanding. If an accord cannot be reached, he said, "the Americans will not look out at us with a vengeance." He added: "There is no question that it is going to be a rougher, that there is going to be hand-to-hand combat on some individual issues. But we should not reach for a cup of hemlock."

Influencing Canada's dramatic efforts to bring the talks to a successful conclusion began in earnest two weeks ago, when Business briefed Mulroney and his key cabinet advisers, the so-called Executive Committee, on free trade. Business was pre-

senary Secretary James Baker, chairman of the Economic Policy Committee which formulates the Reagan administration's economic strategy, was its key representative at the negotiations. As a result, Wilson, Mulroney and Goltz met with Baker for an hour on Sept. 18. They presented Canada's one-page list of fundamental demands, including the key request for a binding mechanism to settle trade disputes.

The three men also expressed their fear that Mulroney did not have a broad mandate from Baker's economic policy committee. The Canadian team pointed out that Business had a clear mandate. According to a senior Canadian



Mulroney, Shear, and Baker (left) present executive demands and a floorboard exit

official, he told them that the Americans had not addressed Canada's major concerns even though time was running out quickly. Members of the cabinet committee—which includes Finance Minister Wilson and International Trade Minister Pat Cuddy—drew up a list of the fundamental elements that Canada demanded in a free trade deal. Then they asked Wilson and Mulroney's Chief of Staff, Baker, to take that list to Washington as a message from the Prime Minister to President Ronald Reagan.

Ambassador Goltz quickly acted for an appointment with Baker's

chief of staff, Howard Baker, or with National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci. The Canadians reasoned that both men have influence with Reagan. A White House official responded that

official, the three men complained that Mulroney "did not even have a mandate on all the issues." Another top Canadian official said that the trio had a single message to deliver: "We are going to be sure that our negotiator has the flexibility and the will to drive this to a successful conclusion. We would see that you do the same."

Ignored: The Americans did not make any firm undertakings. Indeed, Baker indicated that he would not

have listed on the negotiations." Another official added that the American position "created a wider gulf—the proposals were a move back from where they had been earlier."

Three weeks of intense, two versions of what led to the walkout. According to senior Canadian officials, the trouble began when the Americans ignored Canada's greatest concern: the creation of a binding mechanism to settle trade disputes. Under American law, company executives can complain to the International Trade Commission when they believe that another country is unfairly subsidizing exports to the United States. The executives must also indicate that those subsidized exports are hurting American industry. If the trade commission and the U.S. department of commerce agree with those claims, the department imposes a special duty on the challenged product.

Arbitration: These duties have traditionally been recurring irritants. As the free trade negotiations began in May, 1986, the United States imposed a special duty on shingles and shingles from Canada. Last January, in response to U.S. demands to impose another duty on softwood lumber, Canada imposed a 10-percent export tax. Then last month, in another controversial announcement, the United States imposed preliminary duties of up to 85 per cent on Canadian potatoes.

These decisions angered Mulroney and reinforced his determination to obtain a trade agreement that would protect Canada from arbitrary U.S. action. The Prime Minister called for the creation of a panel, with members from both nations—and with the final power to settle trade disputes. To make decisions, that panel would need a clear definition of what constitutes a subsidy, a list of acceptable and unacceptable subsidies.

Last week Reisman insisted that the negotiators address those demands. Canadian insiders said that the United States responded with a

new definition of subsidies that did not include all types. It also classified most federal regional development assistance to private industry as an unfair export support. Canada, in contrast, has always insisted that a free trade deal will have to allow the federal and provincial



Wilson: fundamentals that should have been cleared up long ago

governments to promote business development in poor regions. The Americans did not produce a proposal for a dispute-settling mechanism. Instead, shortly before Reisman stormed out, they repeated their demand that Canada abandon such cultural policies as Bill C-58—the 11-year-old law that stopped Canadian



James Baker presented with one-page list of basic Canadian demands

films from deducting the cost of advertising in Canadian editions of American magazines and on U.S. broadcasting stations along the border. As a key Canadian insider declared: "We have been saying that culture is not on the table since Day One. You cannot find a finer example of how the Americans could not grasp

or understand our point of view." The Americans also have a lot of complaints. U.S. officials said that they wanted to settle key items in the talks—before they decided how to resolve disputes that arose from it. In particular, they had an agenda that included Canadian policies on investment, culture and energy. They also wanted to discuss Canada's controversial program of granting a refund on import duties as cars shipped into Canada if the overseas automakers bought Canadian-made parts. The American consultants claim that the policy gives an unfair trade advantage to Canadian auto-parts makers.

Attention: But the Americans could not get those issues on the table. Instead, Reisman stuck to his agenda—subsidies and dispute settlement. As a U.S. official declared: "Reisman was very insistent on coming over and over again to this issue. Our feeling was that we should have an agreement before we worried about how to settle disputes over it."

Reisman's walkout did manage to attract a flurry of political attention in Washington last week.

Still, the Mulroney government had to face the unpleasant fact that a free trade agreement is far more important to Canada than it is to the United States. As a reminder, Mulroney visited President Tostle's Oval all in Shearbrook last week. Many of the 500 workers complained that they did not understand how a free trade deal would work—and they feared that they feared for their livelihood. They asked the Prime Minister to protect their jobs and to ensure that any changes would be gradual. These plans emphasized how much Canada had to lose—and to gain—when Reisman walked out in Washington.

—MARY FARMAN with HELENA MACDONALD and RICHARD DODD in Ottawa, and ALISTAIR CAMPBELL, MICHAEL ROSE in Shearbrook and JACQUES L'ECHEVILLER in Toronto



# TRADE SQUALLS DEAD AHEAD

COVER

**T**he report that Canadian negotiator Simon Rasmussen had broken off talks aimed at achieving a free trade deal with the United States shook Canada's largest trading country with the suddenness of a Great British squall. Early last week, before free trade talks broke down, Halifax-based National Sea Products Ltd. president Gordon Cunningham had an ambitious plan to expand. The company would make a \$20-million investment in a plant that would create 400 new jobs in Lunenburg, N.S., making frozen salmon for export to the United States. Later, with the talks at least suspended, that sunny prospect abruptly cooled. Cunningham said that he expects his industry will have to fight American duties once again, as it did in a 1984 tariff battle over filleted fresh fish. And without an agreement, the 400 jobs will likely go to New Hampshire. Cunningham declared, "We'll still make the investment, but we would make them in the United States." As Cunningham's optimism sagged to the possibility that the free trade initiative might fail, National Sea's reaction was echoed across the country.

There were a few signs of relief as well, particularly in such industrial sectors as brewing, where executives had said that they were concerned about open American competition. But most observers expressed alarm, anticipating a wave of American protectionism aimed at Canada's \$18-billion surplus on the nation's \$165-billion two-way trade with the United States. At best, Canadian exporters and economists told *Affairs*, that the economic future for Canada is uncertain. At worst, some said that they foresee a decade of decline. For their part, federal officials declined the notion of Ottawa's faltering agenda on trade. The new strategy would focus more specifically on securing freer international trading rules through renegotiation of the General Agreement on

Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the 20-nation agreement that sets the general rules for trade in the international world.

**Crisis** As one executive after another voiced concern for the future, a consensus emerged about an additional threat to Canada's prosperity—the loss of jobs to the United States. Without export access to the U.S. market secured by a trade deal, many business leaders said that they would be forced to locate new plants inside the American trade fortress—overstepping protectionism, but at a high price in lost jobs for Canadians. There were few solid estimates of the ultimate cost of a failure in the trade talks. "Nobody can put numbers on it," said University of Toronto economist John Crispo. "But the potential consequences are devastating, socially, economically and politically." Added Crispo, "Ontario gets hit harder than anybody."

There was a strong belief—widely spread among observers on both sides

of the border—that a complete breakdown of the trade talks could trigger a succession of American trade actions against Canada. In Michigan, where many Canadian-made automobile parts are sold, Merr Simonson, a trade adviser to Gov. James Blanchard, warned bluntly last week, "We'll see a period of bad feeling." Added Simonson, "We'll see a lot of disputes, which the U.S. government asked us to hold off on, being moved up and acted on."

One irritant that could turn into an early flash point in Canada's \$2-billion surplus in its automotive trade with the United States. Much of that trade is regulated by the 25-year-old Canada-U.S. Auto Pact. American negotiators caused a stir earlier this month when they indicated that they intended to put automotive issues on the free trade agenda. However, Canadian negotiator Simon Rasmussen said that he and his U.S. counterpart, Peter Murphy, had not discussed it before. Rasmussen broke off negotiations last week. But some American politicians' complaints are not solely confined to the pact. A major irritant is the Canadian program that allows American auto-makers to earn remissions of duties paid on cars entering Canada if they buy or produce auto parts in the country. In August seven auto-producing states urged Washington to exercise its right to require the states to act on twelve month's notice, in order to deal with that and other issues. Now, said Michigan's Simonson, "momentum has been created to do something if we don't do it within the free trade talks, we'll do it outside."

**Barriers** Other Canadian industries are also bracing for a surge in American protectionism. Among the potential targets: Canadian lumber, printing, wine, aluminum and pharmaceuticals. In each case, U.S. competitors are expected to contend that Canadian firms enjoy either protected markets or hidden export subsidies. And even when such complaints fail, the harassment effect on exporters can be substantial. In 1984 the Canadian fishing industry spent \$1.5 million in legal fees in American attempts to impose a oversteering duty on imported Canadian fish.

Such allegations may soon be given vastly more support from U.S. trade legislation, a key feature of which is



Logging in British Columbia: an industry with concern over protectionism in the United States

controversial duties that could be levied on imports from other lands. A 500-page bill now before the House of Representatives and a 1,000-page Senate version—the two are now being negotiated by a joint committee of the two chambers into one omnibus bill—contain dozens of far-reaching

"disadvantage ... that would not exist but for government action." That all-inclusive wording, charged Murray Smith, director of international economics at the Montreal-based Institute for Research on Public Policy, could allow U.S. industry to cite almost any Canadian government program as a "disadvantage" that would not exist but for government action. "That all-inclusive wording, charged Murray Smith, director of international economics at the Montreal-based Institute for Research on Public Policy, could allow U.S. industry to cite almost any Canadian government program as a



Canadian steel manufacturing: a likely tariff target

grounds for countervailing duties. "If it becomes law," Smith said, "the consequences for Canada are serious."

It was in order to restrain such excesses of protectionism that the Canadian government first entered into free trade negotiations in May 1985. But with the talks apparently on the verge of collapse last week, Canadian business leaders were forced to reconsider their strategies in a new battle. Many abandoned the confidence of National Steel's Cunningham if Canadian exporters fail to win access to the U.S. market at the free trade table, they will be forced to seek that access by setting up shop on American soil.

**Pressure** Some executives say that they are already confronting that decision. Kinross, a Vancouver, owner of Redford, N.S.-based K.B. Electronics Ltd., for one, said that he is reconsidering plans to move their facility employment at his plant from 100 people to 50 people, to avoid the possibility of a 50% reduction in wages. Without a trade deal, he says, one-third of the 100 new jobs he expects to create could be located in the United States. Said Baumgartner, "It means transferring jobs, transferring technology, that we normally would have kept here." For his part, Donald

Belsch, senior manager of trade relations for Toronto-based Sileco Inc., expressed a similar opinion. Noting that Canadian workmen rely on U.S. customers for one-quarter of their sales, Belsch predicted that the failure of free trade would put pressure on management to select in U.S.-based mills "under the curtain" of protectionism.

For a handful of industries, there was a silver lining in the free trade talks—and in the State was reluctant. Brown, who said that they would suffer heavy losses under a free trade accord, were



Cunningham, reconsidering Canadian investment



"not open" at the suggestion of the talks, said Edward Stewart, executive vice-president of Toronto, Ont.-based Loblaw's Division of Canada. At the same time, Stewart added that a thorough review of the company's operations—initiated in anticipation of a trade agreement—had turned up opportunities for improved efficiency. At Insulation Wines Inc. of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., meanwhile, there was a realization that without a trade deal the company would not have to compete with a flood of cheap Californian wine. At the same time, the company made plans to begin selling Canadian Chardonnay wine to U.S. consumers in December if a trade deal were signed. Declined co-owner Donald Brinkle: "It took free trade to move the ball out of us and get us moving."

**Banquet:** Meanwhile, Canada's chartered banks can expect "business as usual" if there is a permanent breakdown of the talks, predicts Edward Newfield, executive vice-president of economics and government affairs for the Royal Bank of Canada. Newfield noted that the banks had pressed Canada's trade negotiators for the right to enter the securities business in the United States—a notion that banks may legally enter in but from which they are banned under U.S. law. He added that he expected Canada to continue to seek American customers on the piglet.

**REEL:** the collapse of the talks left Canadian officials searching last week for other options. They ranged from a new focus on trade with nations of the Pacific Rim, to the government-supported development of key industries. But all the choices—including the government's preferred option of seeking more liberal trade rules under the terms of GATT—appeared to contain drawbacks.

**GLOBE:** In the West, Colin Hansen, vice-president of the Vancouver-based Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, argued for the further development of new markets in the Pacific Rim countries. Hansen urged Ottawa to move ahead on a plan to name Vancouver an international banking centre—a designation that Hansen said would enhance Canada's trading position in the Pacific. But cultural differences



Beige, Beige (above): worries about capital flight

have made Asian markets difficult to develop, and escalating energy costs, a glut in commodity markets and increasing debt loads have caused several countries—among them the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore—to lose



much of the economic vigor that they enjoyed in the early 1980s.

Meanwhile, Carl Beige, chief economist for Dominion Securities Inc., suggested a plan vying to insulate itself. According to Beige, Canada should consider withdrawing from some of its

obligations under GATT for as long as two decades, to concentrate instead on developing a handful of industries that could eventually become internationally competitive. But Beige acknowledged that his proposal would entail massive government intervention in the economy—and drastic reductions in the goods available to Canadian consumers.

**Disavow:** Trade and Finance officials in Ottawa, however, made it clear last week that the second string to Canada's trading strategy is tied firmly to expanding, not retreating, trade with the rest of the world. With free trade in disarray, the emphasis will be on GATT. The number of nations agreed last year to launch a new round of negotiations aimed at checking the growth of protectionism, strengthening GATT's dispute-settling mechanisms and reducing the barriers that the world's major exporters of farm products spend annually in subsidies.

In recent months Canada has strengthened its GATT negotiating team—doubling the size of its delegation at GATT's Geneva headquarters to 38 from five and appointing its first full-time ambassador to GATT. But despite American promises to return what GATT insiders refer to as an "early harvest" of farm trade deregulation by the end of 1985, past reforms of the complex international trade agreement have taken as long as 10 years to achieve.

Last week observers noted a grim irony in Ottawa's apparent confidence that American protectionism can be restrained within the international trade agreement. The same bills before the House and the Senate that threaten to devastate trade between Canada and the United States contain clauses giving President Ronald Reagan congressional authority to negotiate trade rules under GATT. For Canada, that fact posed a painful Catch-22 as its greatest hopes—and worst fears—for the future made their way in looking to the floor of Capitol Hill.

—CHERR WOOD with TOM FROSTILL in Toronto, MADELAINE DUBOIS in Ottawa, JUDITH WATSON in Calgary and DEBBIE SCHMIDT in Vancouver

# STARTING OCTOBER 25, CANADIAN BUSINESS FLYERS WILL NEVER HAVE TO TAKE A MIDDLE SEAT TO ANYONE.



## CONTENTS



# Post office showdown

In recent years Canada's post office has often backed down in confrontation with its unions. The result was labor contracts studded with generous benefits that helped to drive the Canada Post Corp. deficit close to \$1 billion. But this year, with the backing of a determined Conservative government, the Crown corporation has taken the offensive. In June it demanded wide-ranging concessions from its 30,000 letter carriers. The result: a 39-day strike. When Canada Post hired replacement workers—called scabs by the unions—the first week, the postal lines turned into battlegrounds. But, Canada Post set out last week to bring to heel the toughest of its eight unions, the 30,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW)—and made plans to hire more replacement workers if contract talks fail. "No longer will 30,000 jobs hold 56 million Canadians to ransom," said Canada Post official David Newman. "We have a mandate to move the mail, come hell or high water. And we will."

Negotiations for the two sides had until 12:01 a.m. on Sept. 30 to reach a deal and avoid a walkout by CUPW, which represents inside workers, including postal clerks and mail carriers. If the strike goes ahead, unions and postal officials said privately that it could be one of the most bitter in the post office's history. Still, as bargaining continued in Ottawa's Chateau Laurier hotel last week, both sides seemed that they could not afford to lose. "We have to win," said Harold Dantman, chief negotiator for Canada Post. "We have to have the right to run our business. Otherwise we will be back where we were—buying labor peace at an astronomical price to the taxpayer." Countered CUPW president Jean-Claude Parrot: "We have to protect the jobs of our people. I'm not balking at that."

If neither side gave ground, federal employment minister Jean Marchais, labor lawyer, predicted a tough strike. "As long as the parties maintain their extreme positions," Parrot said in a report to the government, "all we can do is let them engage in a clash of Titans in which the stronger will throw the weaker to accept its position in its entirety."

Last week both sides were giving for just such a confrontation. The post office placed radio and newspaper ads for replacement workers across the country. Applicants were promised \$19.95 an hour plus a \$200 bonus if they are called in to work during a strike. Canada Post also hired extra security personnel to guard plant entrances and videotape picket-line incidents. And it suspended

18 workers in Toronto for wearing buttons that said "Stamp Out Scabs." David Paul (McGarry), president of CUPW's Toronto local, "They're not preparing to negotiate. They're preparing for war." For its part, the union set up a picket



Parrot, union members protesting in Winnipeg. Dantman (below) confrontation

line at a Toronto hotel where Canada Post was interviewing potential replacement workers, barred activists at those who went inside, and suggested to union members several ways of slowing post office business.

Both sides agreed that job security is the key issue. About 18,000 of CUPW's members work in mail-processing plants. Their jobs are secure. But Canada Post's plan to turn over many of its retail outlets to private companies poses a potential threat to the 4,000 union members beyond the meters in 417 city postal stations. The corporation already has more than 1,800 sub-post offices in small towns and shops and by private businessmen. Now it plans to accelerate the privatization drive by turning over many of its larger

postal stations to private enterprise. In the next year it hopes to open 50 new postal franchises in suburban shopping centres and other locations, offering a full range of services.

The aim of the franchising drive, the post office says, is to cut labor costs, avoid the expense of building new postal stations in areas with expanding populations, and improve service. Under a

franchising drive, union members would offer extra services and maintain that it was not profitable.

The corporation's franchising plan suffered a setback on Sept. 1 when the Canada Labour Relations Board ruled that employees at a postal franchise in a suburban Toronto shopping mall must receive the same wages and benefits as CUPW members. But Canada Post is awaiting a decision on its appeal of the ruling to the Federal Court of Canada. And Parrot's confrontation report last week supported the corporation's franchising plans. Parrot said that the post office should have the right to sell franchises as long as it guarantees jobs for CUPW clerks who are replaced. He also recommended that the union drop its proposals for new services in post offices and make concessions on existing job security guarantees. At present, the contract provides blanket security to any worker willing to relocate up to 40 km away. Parrot said that Canada Post should have the right to lay off any worker who refuses to relocate anywhere.

If there is a strike, union leaders say that they hope to lessen the impact of replacement workers by calling rotating walkouts, hitting different areas at different times. By doing that, said Ronald Lang, research director of the Canadian Labour Congress, strikers would lose less pay but still disrupt postal service. Rotating strikes proved highly effective during the latter carriers' strike, which ended without the sweeping changes to union working rules that Canada Post had set out to achieve. Robert McGarry, president of the letter carriers' union, said that Canada Post appeared to have learned nothing from the June walkout. "Because they took such a shellacking from us," McGarry said, "they seem more determined than ever that they are going to take it out on CUPW."

Canada Post officials, participating critics of the use of replacement workers, have already said they will not be held responsible for picket-line violence. Still, such criticism is almost certain to follow. During the latter carriers' strike, eight Conservative MPs from Quebec protested Canada Post's hiring of replacement workers. "Scabs provide violence, and I cannot accept that," said Louise Mamoedon, MP for the riding of Hochelaga, northeast of Montreal, last week. "If a scab comes into my riding, I will be the first to know." Canada Post was equally adamant that it had a responsibility to keep the mail moving. Solicitor David Newman warned that any attempt to block the mails through picket-line violence would bring swift legal action. With feelings running so high on both sides, there, such clashes seemed all too inevitable.

—MARC CLARK in Ottawa



## STAMP OUT CONVENTION GAMBLING!

Send us your business card and take the gamble out of your card and calendar now in convention. By return mail you will receive our brochure and an all-inclusive dealer card. For your next gathering don't resort to an ordinary Convention Centre, but rather a Deerhurst Inn and Country Club, and take all the gamble, but not the fun and all your big losses!



Franchising Canada's Secret 1955

**DEERHURST**  
Inn and Country Club

For an exclusive delegate rate send your card to Deerhurst Convention Centre, R.R. 14, Millville, Ontario M5A 1B0. Mr. Tom Foster, Director of Resort Sales, C-14 (on Poster 1-800-481-4375)





U.S. troops inspecting mines aboard the Iranian ship *Aja*, a measure of vindication for Washington's hardline policy

## WORLD

# An attack in the Gulf

In his privacy robes, Iranian President Ali Khamenei displayed outraged amazement as he stood before the United Nations General Assembly, vowing revenge and condemning the United States for an "unprovoked act" of aggression in the Persian Gulf. But American officials soon provided convincing evidence that an Iranian ship could have been caught with its mine laying mines in an international shipping lane off Bahrain. After striking the Iranian mine layer, Iran Aja, in the dark—and notified that it was engaged in a warlike act— crews of two US helicopter gunships attacked with machine-gun and rocket fire, killing at least three Iranian seamen. They were the first casualties inflicted by US forces since they began escorting beleaguered Kuwaiti tankers through the Gulf in July, a blow that raised the prospect of an Iranian terrorist response elsewhere in the world.

The US night attack on the *Aja*—a 1,600-ton converted landing craft—also led to a new round of diplomatic and political developments as the leading Western and Communist-Bloc nations took halting steps to find a way of end-

ing, or at least containing, the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war. As the same time, Iran Aja incident puzzled some intelligence analysts who pointed out that Iran in recent weeks had appeared to be making tentative peace overtures to the United States. Because of that, the timing of the Iranian mine-laying activity on the eve of Khamenei's US visit raised the possibility that an ultra-radical faction in Iran might have deliberately engineered the incident—in an attempt to keep US-

Iranian tensions at boiling point. With Tehran showing little sign of obeying a July 20 UN ceasefire order, Secretary of State George Shultz served notice that the United States would not before the UN Security Council a resolution aimed at imposing a worldwide arms embargo on Iran. But a potentially risky arms embargo was likely to have little more than symbolic value. And after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said other key members of the Security Council withheld endorsement, the United States agreed on Sept. 25 to resume diplomatic efforts toward a ceasefire, before moving to sanctions.

Instead, Shevardnadze, in what seemed to be a dramatic departure from previous Soviet policy, told the General Assembly that as international naval force under UN command should take over responsibility for ensuring the safety of shipping in the Gulf. With more than 40 Soviet, US and European naval vessels in, or on their way to, the Gulf area (see

box), the notion of such a force is already in place. But US officials dismissed the proposal as impractical.

Meanwhile, addressing reporters in the incongruous setting of the Starlight Hotel of New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Khamenei predicted that the consequences of the Iran Aja incident would "not be restricted to the Persian Gulf," and predicted "a time when the U.S. 'government will require the dead bodies of Americans.'" In turn, Washington ordered US embassies in the Middle East to be on the alert against terrorist attacks. And Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger—who left late last week for a five-day tour of the region—warned that US forces would attack any other ships they found laying mines in the Gulf. In the air of tension in the region intensified, Arab traders who ply the Gulf in wooden-hulled dhows between Iran and the Arab sheikhdoms, stockpiled fuel and other goods in case a new crisis paralyzes shipping in the region. In the small state of Dubai, shipping company manager Lara Salfariviran said that marine radio traffic reflected rising nervousness. "Everybody wants to be sure," he said, "that they are identified quickly as nonthreatening, peaceful shipping."

The Iran Aja incident was part of an alarming escalation in violence after the fall that accompanied the recent peace-seeking visit by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the region. A few hours before the American fleet on the Iran Aja was fired upon, Iranian gunboats at the northern end of the Gulf fired rocket-propelled grenades at the US ship. A British 1,870-ton tanker, *Desec*, coming nearby later the same day a small Palestinian-registered research and survey vessel, the 181-ton *Martina*, which was en route to Dubai from Kuwait, struck a mine off Iran's Farsi Island, with

the loss of four crew members. The attack on the *Desec* was denounced at the UN by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe as a "barbaric, cowardly and reckless outrage." The devastation was promptly followed by a British abduction of the Iranian ship's crew members in London.

But the most dramatic—possibly most incendiary—episode of the week was the attack on the Iran Aja by US helicopter gunships. Washington exploited the incident—clearly a military and political victory for the Americans—for its full propaganda potential. The U.S. navy took the 35 surviving Iranian crew members into custody aboard American warships and towed the badly damaged Iran Aja, with nine of its men still aboard, to Bahrain. Reporters and camera crews, allowed aboard by US officials, saw the ship's blood-stained interior passageways, its hull riddled with bullet holes and the bulky black mines stashed on the vessel's deck.

At the Pentagon, officials revealed that the attack was carried out by members of the U.S. army's elite Task Force 302 squadron, which is equipped with fast, quiet helicopters and sophisticated night-vision equipment. The squadron, whose motto is "Death waits in the dark," reportedly moved to the scene in June. It is headquartered in Fort Bragg, N.C., where the army's special forces—the Green Berets—and the anti-terrorist Delta Force are also based. Military sources said that the Iran Aja had been under surveillance as a suspected mine layer from the time it left the port of Bandar Abbas in southern Iran several days earlier. Then, off the coast of Bahrain, two of the Task Force's MH-6 choppers—which are so quiet that they are inaudible from a quarter of a mile away—crept up on the Iranian ship. Using Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensing equipment that produces television images at night from distant heat sources, the two-man helicopter crews watched Iranian sailors dump mines overboard.

Then, without warning the Iranian ship, the choppers opened fire. US sources said that the Iranians stopped laying mines, but defiantly resumed their activity half an hour later. At this, the US helicopters attacked again—this time setting the Iran Aja ablaze with machine-gun and rocket fire and forcing the crew to abandon ship. "I'm frankly surprised they needed to make two passes at the boat," said a US official. "The first three

shots the attack was carried out by members of the U.S. army's elite Task Force 302 squadron, which is equipped with fast, quiet helicopters and sophisticated night-vision equipment. The squadron, whose motto is "Death waits in the dark," reportedly moved to the scene in June. It is headquartered in Fort Bragg, N.C., where the army's special forces—the Green Berets—and the anti-terrorist Delta Force are also based. Military sources said that the Iran Aja had been under surveillance as a suspected mine layer from the time it left the port of Bandar Abbas in southern Iran several days earlier. Then, off the coast of Bahrain, two of the Task Force's MH-6 choppers—which are so quiet that they are inaudible from a quarter of a mile away—crept up on the Iranian ship. Using Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensing equipment that produces television images at night from distant heat sources, the two-man helicopter crews watched Iranian sailors dump mines overboard.

Then, without warning the Iranian ship, the choppers opened fire. US sources said that the Iranians stopped laying mines, but defiantly resumed their activity half an hour later. At this, the US helicopters attacked again—this time setting the Iran Aja ablaze with machine-gun and rocket fire and forcing the crew to abandon ship. "I'm frankly surprised they needed to make two passes at the boat," said a US official. "The first three

shots the attack was carried out by members of the U.S. army's elite Task Force 302 squadron, which is equipped with fast, quiet helicopters and sophisticated night-vision equipment. The squadron, whose motto is "Death waits in the dark," reportedly moved to the scene in June. It is headquartered in Fort Bragg, N.C., where the army's special forces—the Green Berets—and the anti-terrorist Delta Force are also based. Military sources said that the Iran Aja had been under surveillance as a suspected mine layer from the time it left the port of Bandar Abbas in southern Iran several days earlier. Then, off the coast of Bahrain, two of the Task Force's MH-6 choppers—which are so quiet that they are inaudible from a quarter of a mile away—crept up on the Iranian ship. Using Forward-Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensing equipment that produces television images at night from distant heat sources, the two-man helicopter crews watched Iranian sailors dump mines overboard.

## Protecting allied security

When the United States expelled last spring for help from Iran in attacking allies in patrolling the Persian Gulf, European governments were initially hesitant. Since then, the string of incidents involving merchant shipping in the Gulf has changed minds in a number of European capitals. Last week two Belgian minesweepers and a supply ship left Ostend to join two Dutch naval vessels bound for the Strait of Hormuz. An Italian fleet of three frigates, three minesweepers, a supply ship and a salvage vessel was already well on its way. And now the Dutch and the Belgian warships reach the Gulf

by late October they will bring to 20 the number of European naval vessels in the region along with 28 US and six Soviet warships.

To add criticism that NATO forces are selling far beyond their proper sphere of operation, the captain of the nine French and seven British warships already in or near the Gulf have stressed that they are independent of each other—and of the US.

Each nation has carved out its own operational sector, with US ships operating along the entire length of the Gulf, while British ships escort merchantmen only as far north as the Strait of Hormuz. The Royal Navy would now attempt to re-coordinate with others in the Gulf. For the crew members of the growing flotilla in the Gulf, more re-coordination could mean the difference between life and death. □





pages can lay down is enough to make you stop anything."

The discovery and capture of the Iran Age appeared to provide a measure of vindication for Washington's hard-line stance against Iran. One day after a 30-level Washington announced that the vessel's crew would be returned to Iran via the Red Crescent, U.S. officials experts mark the Age in international waters in the Gulf. But the deepening U.S. involvement in the Gulf faced the Reagan administration with new international and domestic political challenges. In Washington last week, senators troubled by the U.S. involvement threatened to invoke the War Powers Act, which would require U.S. forces to withdraw from the Gulf after 90 days unless Reagan could satisfy Congress that their presence was still required. In response, Reagan warned that he would veto such a move.

At the same time, observers doubted that U.S. moves to obtain a UN arms embargo against Iran—which, unlike Iraq, has so far failed to accept the Security Council ceasefire call—would prove effective. An arms embargo resolution, said Canadian National Affairs Minister Joe Clark, "would be far more difficult to achieve if it were considered." And such an embargo appeared unlikely to win the support of two permanent members of the Security Council, China and the Soviet Union. Even if they should agree, arms control experts pointed out, such embargoes are rarely effective.

American diplomatic observers said that they were also worried that Washington's last offer to Iran might allow Moscow to win influence with the regime in Tehran. Indeed, some U.S. intelligence experts suspected that the Iran Age incident might have been engineered to keep U.S.-Iran relations from reaching "To Tehran" McFarlane, an analyst at Washington's liberal Center for Defense Information, the timing of the incident was "no particular that it certainly appears as though a rogue factor" in Iran might have deliberately created it. For his part, Thomas McFarlane, a Middle East expert at Washington's Brookings Institution, speculated that Tehran was unlikely to risk an all-out confrontation with the United States. "I don't think that this particular incident will be the turning point," said McFarlane. "The only realistic prospect building in the Gulf, and to sign of an end to the seven-year war, the fear clearly was that as even more explosive American-Iranian clash could occur at any time."

—NANCY SHERIDAN, with WILLIAM LOVITZER in Washington; HILARY MACKENZIE in New York; AND LARRY in London and TIM WELLS in Dubai



West German troops in war games, joining France to guarantee mutual security

WEST GERMANY

## Defence of a continent

Western European leaders expressed concern last week as they studied the implications of the proposed U.S.-Soviet treaty to remove intermediate-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles from Europe. Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, said that the approval of the prospective intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) pact—signed in principle after Washington talks earlier this month between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. But she added that no further nuclear cuts in Europe should be made until the superpowers reduced conventional armaments and banned chemical weapons. Such Thatcher "We must keep a few American atomic weapons in Europe."

Other European leaders also expressed caution. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl pointed out that the Eastern Bloc's superiority over NATO in conventional forces and battlefield nuclear weapons would become even more critical after the INF missiles were removed. "Our security will remain threatened by Soviet military potential," he declared. As well, NATO secretary general Lord Carrington added that "nuclear disarmament" examined between the conventional forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

At the same time, two related developments signalled additional far-reaching changes in the continent's security arrangements. In Vienna the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe brought NATO and Warsaw Pact delegates together on Sept. 22 to search for a new framework for talks on reducing conventional arms. And in West Germany, French forces took part with German troops in the first large-scale military manoeuvres ever held by the two countries.

If agreement on negotiating lines is reached between NATO and the Warsaw Pact at Vienna, a new forum may replace the Mutual and Balanced Forces Reduction (MBFR) talks that have been going on fruitlessly for 14 years. And experts predicted last week that the momentum created by the INF breakthrough could combine with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's stated willingness to ease conventional disarmament to produce fairly quick results. Assuming goodwill on both sides, the new forum could be set up by year's end, declared a Canadian diplomat familiar with the workings of European security conferences. He added, "Assuming even greater goodwill, a conventional arms deal could be wrapped up in a year."

As the Vienna talks opened France

# FREE T O G O



Now get the message with the break-through technology of Sensor, the unique, lightweight, pen-shaped pager, yours from National Pagette. Your own Personal Phone Number allows your office, clients, associates, friends and family to activate your Sensor Tone Pager. Sensor acts like a secretary, storing phone numbers for instant display at your convenience.

You're free to go with National Pagette, Canada's largest network of superior pager, voice message retrieval systems and telephone answering services.



**NATIONAL  
PAGETTE**

Better ways to keep in touch.  
1-800-268-7929

Serving over 600 companies through 18 branches and mobile across Canada.

**SOUP-UP YOUR WAY TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH A GOOD PEE PEE PEE!**

**WELL** **ADDRESS** **UNIT** **PHONE CODE** **PHONE**

**PERSONAL** **PHONE** **NUMBER** **1-800-268-7929**









Biden and wife, Jiff, Schroeder (below): 'no reason to get in touch yet yet'

#### THE UNITED STATES

## The fall of a contender

IT WAS, as an aide noted, one of the finest speeches of Senator Joseph Biden's career. He had rewritten and polished it on the morning train trip from his home in Wilmington, Del., to the Capital. And during the noon recess of his Judiciary committee hearings on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, he had rehearsed in his Capitol Hill office before his family and trusted aides. Then, with his attractive blond wife, Jiff, beside him—her face betraying the emotions that he held in check—Biden told reporters last week what his admirers had already accepted as inevitable: he was dropping out of the 1988 presidential race. Conceding that he had "made some mistakes" in plagiarizing the speeches of other politicians, Biden became the second Democratic hopeful in four months to be cut after revelations about his character and credibility.

But unlike Gary Hart—who dropped out of the race in May—the 41-year-old Biden did so on a graceful note that may have salvaged his political future. His refusal to blame either his rivals or the media for the abrupt termination of his three-month campaign "I'm angry at myself for having been put in the position—put myself in the position," he carefully corrected himself, "of having to make this choice." Said Democratic strategist Ann Lewis, "I'll be careful to credit Hemingway, but the phrase for what Biden has done is the last few days is 'grace under pressure.'"

Biden's presidential campaign failed because of revelations that—22 years after failing a law school course because of plagiarism—he had lifted key elements of his campaign speeches word for word from other politicians. While cartoonists and comedians had turned Biden into the butt of denigrating jokes, his aides had said that they hoped that he could ride out the storm. But last week some journalists received from an undisclosed source a videotape of Biden campaigning in New Hampshire—one of the first Democratic primary next February—which raised even more serious questions about his judgment.

At an April 3 meeting at a home in the town of Claremont, he had bristled at questions about his academic record, then made a series of claims that proved untrue. Among them: that he graduated with three degrees from college (he had one BA) and that he was in the "top half" of his law school class (he was 76th out of 80). Biden defended himself, saying, "I exaggerate when I'm angry." But some analysts found that admission of temper a dangerous attribute for an aspirant to the White House in the nuclear age.

An speculation continued over which

of Biden's rivals may have sent the video to the media, many Democrats worried openly about a campaign that was taking on a ruthless tone and could hurt the party itself. Indeed, as Biden announced his withdrawal, another possible Democratic candidate said that his fate was a "given note" that could influence her own decision as running. Representative Patricia Schroeder, 47, an eight-term Colorado congresswoman, spoke from painful experience. Until last May she was co-chairman of Hart's campaign.

As the first woman to run for president since a largely symbolic candidate 16 years ago, Schroeder could presumably win support from a significant number of the 33 per cent of Democratic voters who are women. And even without running officially, she ranked third in a recent Time magazine poll. After a 36-state exploratory campaign—collecting in more than 300 "Run, Run, Run" fund-raising parties across the country last week—Schroeder says that money does not seem to be a problem. But she added that she would not be a taken woman's candidate. Said Schroeder: "There is no reason to get in unless you win." Schroeder was expected to announce her decision as a presidential bid early this week.

In fact, despite two grown children and a campaign manager who happens to be her lawyer-husband, Schroeder is not a traditional woman. A licensed pilot, she has spent nearly 15 years on the House armed services committee and she can engage nuclear technology more knowledgeably than most congressmen. But she acknowledged that the only way she can win is "if the country is in a shift mood as it was in the 1960s," when John F. Kennedy breached the barrier against a Catholic president.

Because Schroeder's quick wit and rhetorical flair make her a threat on the debate circuit, she could fill the gap left by Biden who, after his withdrawal, was hailed by his sometime Republican foe Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina as "the Democratic" most articulate spokesman. Thurmond clearly had not taken into account Schroeder, who first held up a mirror to Capitol Hill and coined the phrase that has stuck to Ronald Reagan ever since—"The Teflon president."

—NANCY McBRIDE in Washington



# TeeVee Typing

## The Olympia text processor that's simple to use and has all your typists' favourite programmes.

If you want to upgrade office text production in one great leap, take one small step. Get the Olympia Olyset 20.

Quite simply it's the ultimate typing machine—a cross between a word processor and an electronic typewriter that combines the benefits of each.

We call it 'Reelive Typing'. Because you see so clearly what you get, it does everything a great

typewriter can do, from envelopes and forms to letter-quality documents of any length. And it does those tricky jobs with precise screen-to-printer control.

Because there's no need to learn complex languages or procedures, people in your office who'd ordinarily run from a word processor will love the Olyset 20 instantly. And once they get attached, there's no

limit to what they can do on it.

Of course, being an Olympia, the Olyset 20 is designed and engineered to the highest standards for performance and reliability. Get more facts on our Olyset 20.

● Call Canada, 1-800-268-6664  
Or write Olympia Business Machines Canada Ltd., 58 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 3A2



**OLYMPIA**  
The Competition

Advanced Engineering from Germany



## A plea to 'give peace a chance'

**M**echanics tinkered neatly with the long-stilled presses in cupboards hauled out and issued partitions for the new editorial offices. After 15 months of government-imposed silence *La Prensa*, Nicaragua's banned opposition newspaper, was springing back to life. Last week *La Prensa* co-owner Violeta Chamorro said the Sandinista government assured her that there would be no censorship. "We are not anyone's pawns," she said. Added Chamorro: "We are going to publish in complete freedom." Standing next to top-hat rolls of Soviet-supplied newspaper, Chamorro declared: "At the least, we hope to hit the streets by Oct. 1. And I hope we will continue to publish."

The reopening of *La Prensa* marked another major step by the left-wing Sandinista regime toward fulfilling the terms of the regional peace accord signed by the five Central American presidents on Aug. 7 in Guatemala. And in Washington last week the arch-enemy of the accord, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sánchez, won three standing ovations when he addressed a joint session of Congress. Taking a cue from the 1960s chant against the Vietnam War, Arias urged the packed chamber of Democrats and Republicans to support the Central American initiative and "give peace a chance." But the White House remained unimpressed by the Sandinistas' shift toward liberalism. As a result, officials said that they are determined to press ahead with a request for \$551 million in new aid for the Nicaraguan guerrillas, known as the contra. Declaring President Ronald Reagan: "We will not accept phony demonstrations designed to mask the perpetuation of dictatorship."

In his speech, Arias was clearly careful not to antagonize the administration. He confined his "call for the suspension of military aid to insurgents"—which includes US aid to the contra—to only one line of his eight-page text. Instead, he concentrated on the region's economic problems, saying that war had devastated the Central American economy and was a serious barrier to badly needed investment. In the past six years, he said, regional trade had plummeted to \$520 million from \$1.3 billion annually. And he ex-

plained the human costs: 200,000 dead and more than a million homeless as a result of mismanagement in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

During a closed meeting with congressmen later, Arias appeared to have won a notable convert from the Republican right wing. Emerging from the private session, Georgia Representative Newt Gingrich declared, "Arias

the time to keep the pressure on."

Meanwhile, in an attempt to accommodate the administration, Congress approved \$4.6 million in supplementary aid to the contra. The money is a stopgap measure to help the rebels after Sept. 30, when last year's allotment runs out. But the House majority leader, Democratic Jim Wright, said that might be the last money voted for



*La Prensa co-owner Chamorro: springing back to life after 15 months of imposed silence*

frankly was no over." After Arias' speech even Republican Robert Michel, the House minority leader, said that he would advise the White House to refrain from requesting \$550 million in new aid for the contra "at this time." But he added that there "better be some real progress" by Nov. 7, the date at which the peace accord takes effect.

As Michel spoke, the Sandinistas announced further liberalization measures. Government officials delayed as long as possible to announce, as well as to all censorship, the repeal of a 20-month ban on the opposition Radio Católica, the release of 17 political prisoners and a unilateral ceasefire on a regional basis. But state department official Phyllis Oakley described the actions as "tentative gestures." Arias' White House spokesman, Martin Pizarro, added: "These are beginnings, but they must be meaningful. Now is

the rebels—especially because of a rising deficit and a tighter budget debate.

Indeed, in a letter to Reagan, 120 members of the House—nearly half the Democratic membership—wrote that by requesting more military aid the administration would be signaling its intent to sabotage the peace agreement. "To suggest that more contra aid is the answer lies in the face of reality," said the letter. But his part, Arias told the congressmen that, if the Sandinistas failed to honor the agreement, he would personally "lead in denouncing and isolating them politically and economically." Challenging the legislators to "take a risk for peace," Arias added, "We have taken a risk for war, and we all know what has happened."

—MARK MC DONALD in Washington with PAUL GOFFERT in Mexico

## WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A FUZZY NAVEL.

Hiram Walker Peach Schnapps, naturally a dynamic duo of luscious peach and great Schnapps taste.

Combine that with ice and orange juice and you've got the best Fuzzy Navel you ever tasted. Hiram Walker Peach Schnapps.

For those who are fuzzy about their Navel.

Hiram Walker Schnapps. Taste the difference.









# As the world's most successful carmaker, it's time to blow our horn.

## Honk.

Modesty aside, we're thrilled to tell you that Chevrolet has now sold more than 90 million cars around the world.\*

Give or take a few.

Of course, some say that being big doesn't necessarily mean being best.

In Chevy's case, we like to believe that just isn't so.

Allow us to toot our horn a little more and tell you why.

Honk.

## Honk.

Back in 1910, Louis Chevrolet started a car company with the notion that you could build a high-quality car without a really high price.

Some things never change.

From a quality point of view, run your hand along the edge of a Chevrolet roof and you'll find no exposed seams that can be vulnerable to corrosion.

In a lot of our cars you'll find no seams in the door frames, either.

And in most of them you'll find all this, too: We've replaced the carburetor

with fuel-injection for better fuel economy and quicker response.

The distributor is gone in favour of computerized ignition to prevent engine knock and ping.

There's a single belt, accessory drive system that's designed to last up to 100,000 kilometres.

There are two-sided galvanized steel panels to help keep your car looking new for years.

Batteries have the terminals on the side rather than the top so there's no need for a build-up.

And there are front disc brakes with adjustable wear sensors. Door latches that have two built-in stops rather than one. And a counter-balanced trunk lid that pops open rather than having to be lifted open. (See, it's the little things that count.)

Honk, honk.

## Honk.

A while ago, our engineers and designers had this idea that you could build a finely-crafted, spirited, aerodynamically designed automobile for a fraction of the price of many imports.

So they built two of them.

The Beretta. And the Corvair. From Road and Track: "In the handling department, we found the Beretta a profoundly startling package." From Ward's Auto World

on the Beretta: "Best looking small car, bar none."

And from Motor Trend on the Corvair: "Our test car here

eloquent testimony to the efficacy of these (Chevrolet's) sophisticated construction techniques displaying fit and finishes of commendably high caliber throughout."

Enough said.

Honk, honk, honk.

## Honk.

In the interest of economy — both yours and ours — Chevrolet has one of the largest selections of small cars in the world.

Add them all up and there are 26 different models in our Sprint, Nova, Cavalier, Corvair and Beretta series. How nice.



(The Sprint, by the way, gets an unbeatable 5.1 L/100 km or 55 mpg\*\* and is just about the lowest priced car in its class.)

There's every kind of car design imaginable, as well. Like hatchbacks, wagons, coupes, sedans, convertibles and street machines.

And so honk, honk, honk, honk.

## Honk.

As we honk on about our new cars, we'd also like to do a little honking about our used cars.

Specifically the '84 Chevrolet Celebrity.

While Chevrolets have terrific re-sale value, this Celebrity has the highest re-sale value of any mid-size car! It's little wonder then that the Chevy Celebrity is North America's best-selling mid-size car!†

Honk, honk, honk, honk, honk.

## Honk.

We figure if we build one of the best cars in the world, we may as well have one of the best warranty packages to go along with it.

There's a 1-year/20,000 kilometre warranty that covers everything from the headlights to the taillights!‡ There's a 6-year/100,000 kilometre power-train warranty!§ And a 6-year/100,000 kilometre rust-perforation warranty!||

Now if you take all this, plus all the things you've read about to this point, you'll now know why Chevrolet is the world's most successful carmaker.

So in summary, we'd only like to say this:



Honk, honk, honk, honk, honk, honk.

The world's most successful cars.

\*Based on Oct. 30, 1984 and Nov. 1, 1984 figures as Automotive News and its combined total of Chevrolet cars built in North America for world-wide export since 1910 through 1984.

\*\*Based on 1987 Transport Canada test methods, on fuel economy for base Sprint equipped with the 1.6 engine and 1 speed manual transmission. †See actual mileage any way.

†Based on average Canadian Rank Book value for a 1984 Celebrity (1984 model) versus 1984 model car competitors and published July 1, 1985.

‡Based on MY84 sales data for Celebrity versus any mid-size car competitors for manufacturers in the U.S. for the total of Jan. 1981 - 1984 plus year-over sales for the General Motors Warranty.



The investigation clouded the title company's future. Ever since Memotec Data Inc., a tiny Montreal-based telecommunications firm, stunned five large rivals to win the bidding war for the Crown-owned Telepacs Canada last February, company officials have been the target of an inquiry into alleged irregularities in the trading of Memotec stock during the weeks leading up to the sale. And last week that investigation resulted in the first-ever charges of insider trading in Quebec. In the unprecedented action, the Quebec Securities Commission

The investigation clouded the title company's future. Ever since Memotec Data Inc., a tiny Montreal-based telecommunications firm, stunned five large rivals to win the bidding war for the Crown-owned Telepacs Canada last February, company officials have been the target of an inquiry into alleged irregularities in the trading of Memotec stock during the weeks leading up to the sale. And last week that investigation resulted in the first-ever charges of insider trading in Quebec. In the unprecedented action, the Quebec Securities Commission

cap Investments Inc. of Montreal, which is a major shareholder in Manulife, and his girlfriend, Bistrice Beaudet. Under the Quebec Securities Act, the seven face maximum fines of \$5,000 and a maximum two years in jail if they are convicted.

The qpc said that its decision to prosecute the alleged trading infractions signalled a tough new stance on insider trading. Saul Jeppesen LaBelle, a qpc lawyer who investigated the case, "We are trying to make it clear that the securities commission can take care of abuses of the system."

quiry to cover trades of Memotec stock as far back as December, 1986, when Memotec executives first discussed the possibility of entering the Telelobe bidding.

Since then, three Q&A investigators have interviewed up to 49 people to put their case together. And although the investigation into the Feb. 5 trades on the 1000s, last week's charges were related to possible purchases of Memorex stock by insiders in the days and weeks before the company announced its intention to bid for Telephoto. That announcement, on Feb. 5, drove Memorex's stock to \$39 from \$13 a share. In court documents, the Q&A charges six of the defendants with purchasing between 300 and 1,500 Memorex shares, based on the knowledge that the company was about to make its bid public. It charges the seventh with passing along confidential information.

The defendants have declined to discuss the charges in detail. Said Menaker's spokeswoman: "It is surprising, but I will get my lawyer in court and we will fight this in all of the necessary ways." But the publicity surrounding the accusations have brought nationwide notoriety to Blakie, who was born in New York City and graduated from Princeton University. Brian Mulroney in 1983. Blakie had been appointed to the CBC board just four months ago; he resigned last week following the girl's arrest. Blakie's opposition to the Elvira de Caceres wants to know if Blakie received inside information from CBC officials. He has been about the same age as the 16-year-old girl. Blakie was born in North Carolina last weekend. Said Joan Petrie, a senior partner in Blakie's firm who told him about

"This is not a big Wall Street deal. We are talking about peanuts."

The Q's Labelle said that the decision to prosecute was based on matters of principle. Said Labelle: "Even if it is not a lot of money, it is important that executives and professionals working for a company should refrain from trading on their knowledge." But other observers were more skeptical. Said Dominik Dirabir, a vice-president of Montreal-based Dax Witter Reynolds (Canada) Inc. and a former president of the Montreal Stock Exchange. "It is good to see that the commission is finally able to put evidence together to press charges. But after all the abuses in the past, it is surprising to see them laid in a case where the amounts are so picayune."

—NICK WALLACE is Married with  
MURDER in China

## Death sentences from America

By Peter C. Newman

The implications of any Canadian-American free trade agreement have seldom been measured in the sector where they would have the most effect—the removal of barriers in the service industries that employ more than 70 per cent of Canada's workforce. One indication of just how much such an arrangement might be abused to cripple an important Canadian business concerned the aerospace. Without any warning or explanation, Ford of Canada's U.S. parent, Ford Motor Co., announced last week to drop its two existing Toronto advertising agencies—Vickers & Benson, which had serviced the Lincoln-Mercury and corporate accounts for the past 31 years, and A. Walter Thompson, which had handled Ford cars for 54 straight decades.

Indeed, Ford's Canadian president, Kenneth Harrigan, was told to switch his business to Young & Rubicam because that was the agency picked by Ford's world headquarters at Dearborn, Mich., to take over North American advertising involving annual billings of \$25 million. It was the largest switch of accounts in Canadian advertising history—and had nothing to do with the quality of services rendered.

brokers, shortly before the U.S. Ford announcement. Vickers & Benson had completed its annual advertising evaluation for Ford of Canada sometime at Toronto's Boulevard Club—and received a stunning award. "The move had absolutely nothing to do with performance," Vickers & Benson president Terry O'Malley told Marketing, the advertising-industry trade magazine. "Ken Harrison's line to us is 'You're the finest agency I've ever worked with.' But they've been told by Dearborn to get it done. I mean, I guess I guess we're the baby thrown out with the bathwater. If anybody wanted to consider free trade in this industry—and this is the first clear look at it—you can see where we're going to stand."

Advertising insiders confirm that Ford of Canada executives did not even meet their new account executives at Young & Rubicam's Toronto office until after the American decision. What happened was plainly that U.S. Ford decided to switch its domestic advertising account—and threw in Canada for free—not even bothering to allow its Canadian subsidiary's long-standing agencies the courtesy of presenting their case.

At least one advertising executive, Anthony Miller, president of the giant MacLaren's agency, with 1985 billings of \$175 million, has taken the stage to boast: (Although Miller is not directly involved, his company handles most of the General Motors accounts in this country.) "I'm just finding about the notion that someone sitting down there is 'showing Canada in for free'—making decisions that affect the way that I and my kids see the world through advertis-



Miller, 'Just having about the robot'

ing," Miller told me recently. "I see the Ford decision as posing as great a challenge to the development of a Canadian identity as anything that has happened in the publishing, broadcasting, movie or music fields."

Nitler maintains that by its very nature, advertising ought to be something that should not be imported or exported across borders because it involves transactions heavily laden with cultural connotations. "What impresses, amuses, intrigues and persuades a Japanese

consumer is likely to be very different from what will have the same effects on a Mexican, a Frenchman or a Brazilian," he said. "Only by basing ads on local concepts with local relevance, and investing them with an array of details and particular qualities that relate to the indigenous culture, can one be assured of genuinely reaching and satisfying a target audience."

Miller went on to say that the Canadian advertising industry is being transformed by a trend that has nothing to do with advertising itself. "It's being overtaken by a superior corporate culture," he believed. "It's technological innovators or beaten by any other foreign alternative that is better than what we do here. On the contrary, we are losing out to people who are delivering second-rate warmed-over foreign products that aren't acceptable in our domestic market, but they're going to control the Canadian central business system because outside Canada, there are people treating their hair out, saying, 'I'm a great copywriter, a great art director, or whatever, and I don't get a chance to show my stuff because these clients down there keep sending Americans.' And that's I'm exposed in Canada."

They may sound self-serving, but Miller and his growing number of supporters in the industry (most of whom are too afraid of the consequences to speak out) make an important point that goes far beyond their own profession: Canadians are not merely junior versions of Americans, and it is a national merit that manufacturers expect us to buy their products on the basis of *merit* or surrogate advertising.

That was the same discovery made by English-Canadian agencies in the late 1960s and 1970s when they tried to sell 1960 and 1970s wear to a tight-lipped or thinking of wearing suits didn't work out, and it didn't decrease the number of people who bought suits. It makes the point, that whether we like it or not, what is actually projected by good advertising is an image of ourselves, and that to lose that sense of communication, among others, is too high a price to pay for free trade.

The massive American bonanza in charge of advertising accounts at Paine & Daurheim made one other misadventure that sums up how little they know—or care—about this country. Their last ad campaign to the Canadian people that had scored them so well for 30 years was dated July 1, 1987.



**Blaker's big jump in share price brought Quebec officials to Montec's door**

Miller, Yaffi *Asking about the nation*



# One Of The Most Exciting Events At The Winter Olympics Takes Place At A Museum.



Your mind's eye creates visions of a figure skater carving an outside edge with perfect balance and grace. Of a hockey player, head down, arms and legs moving like pistons. Of a downhill skier tucking at a frightening speed in pursuit of one 100th of a second.

These are part of the Olympic vision. But the Olympic vision in Calgary is more; it is a vision of art, of culture and of history.

At Shell Canada we are proud to be an Official Sponsor of the XV Olympic Winter Games, and the exclusive corporate sponsor of a very special Olympic event: The Spirit Sings -



Artistic Traditions of Canada's First Peoples.

This extraordinary exhibition of rare Indian and Inuit art objects has been gathered from collections in North America

and around the world including, Leningrad, London and Paris. It is the flagship event of the 1988 Olympic Arts Festival.



Official Sponsor Of The XV Olympic Winter Games.

The Spirit Sings will be at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary from January 15 to May 1, 1988, and as part of Canada Day Celebrations, will open in

**SHELL CANADA**



Ottawa on July 1 and run to November 6, 1988.

The Spirit Sings is a unique opportunity for Canadian and international visitors to appreciate the distinctive cultures



of Canada's Native peoples. It will allow them to discover the Indian and Inuit world first encountered by Europeans. A world rich and diverse in character, the heritage of today's vibrant Native peoples.



Just as the discovery and development of Canada's natural resources are at the heart of Shell's business activity, the discovery and development of Canada's cultural richness and diversity are at the heart of our community investment program.

The Spirit Sings is Shell's unique investment in the Winter Olympics and in Canada's heritage. It is part of Shell's ongoing partnership with the people of Canada.





# Countdown to Calgary



Jan Antonio Samaranch's visit to Calgary had more to do with strengthening protocol than the labyrinthine politics of another sport. Last week the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) arrived to dine with Frank King, chairman of the 1996 Calgary Winter Olympics organizing committee (OCOG), and Donald Getty, president of the last previous Games. Making his last official pre-Canada visit to the site, Samaranch toured the University of Calgary's expanded physical education facilities, headed with officials of the university and the federal government, officially opened the \$309-million indoor speed-skating oval, demolished the city's Olympic Plaza—where medals will be awarded during the Games next Feb. 13-25—and enjoyed 340 salutes with IOC officials. Even from the limousine that whisked him on his appointed rounds, the former Spanish diplomat could see that \$460 million worth of facilities for the XV Olympic Winter Games were ready.

During his three-day visit the president frequently heard that, despite internal political problems, the most expensive Winter Olympics ever held, set on the 100th anniversary of the first Olympic Games, were being held peacefully and with the support of the people. In June, at Samaranch's request, King formed a committee to advise OCOG on its public relations and image problems. Since then, King has supported the organizing committee more and crisscrossed in his impressive the mayor, and nearly everyone associated with the Games, are OCOG's almost daily announcements of programs de-

signed to create a festival atmosphere during the Games. Said King: "There has been some real progress. There has been an attitude change, and things are finally coming together."

Indeed, after years of controversy—almost always part of staging an Olympics—most Calgarians were determined to make the Games a success.

Winter Olympics is history. And the Calgary Games are also proving to be the most popular in history among athletes. A record 60 countries are expected to send teams—totaling at least 4,000 athletes and coaches—11 more nations than competed at the last Winter Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia in 1984.



The Saddledome, site of hockey and speed-skating competitions, against Calgary's skyline: progress

And it is beginning to appear that that will happen. After announcing Sept. 9 that a series of international hotel-bidder sales will be held during the Games, IOC chairman King said: "In some ways we have paid more attention to public enjoyment than to the Olympic events themselves. We have deliberately ignored things so that people can have fun with lots of things that are free."

Among these events will be a nightly outdoor laser show followed by a fireworks extravaganza. The city is also creating a giant outdoor international tent city, featuring ethnic foods and entertainment. And there will be an international outdoor ice-sculpting competition in addition to a \$115-million arts festival. The events are all part of the most expensive

the total cost is rapidly approaching \$1 billion—more than double the projected \$425-million cost when Calgary was awarded the Games six years ago. (The 1984 Winter Games in Yugoslavia cost less than \$180 million.) Said IOC vice-chairman Robert Nivea: "We planned a half-billion-dollar Games, and now we are going to have a \$1-billion one. But it's not that things are out of control. It's that our revenues have far exceeded our wildest expectations."

OCOG has raised more than \$160 million from the sale of television rights, sponsorships and other revenue-generating programs such as ticket sales in sponsorship alone. The revenues surpassed the budget objective by more than 66 per cent and now expect to bank more than \$80 million, ac-

cording to marketing vice-president William Wurdie. Combined with government contributions exceeding \$425 million, OCOG officials claim that everything is on target and on budget. Said King: "With the exception of a major earthquake, we have all the money we require. You don't have to worry about costs if you have people you can trust to keep tabs on expenditures and remain within budget. People are the key."

Canadian Olympic Association president Roger Jackson, who sits on the OCOG executive board, is equally upbeat. Said Jackson: "The good news is that construction is virtually complete, and there were no surprises. Overall we are on time and on bud-

get. We have lots and lots of money left, both amateur volunteers and executive staff. I don't see executive pressure, tension or lack of control," Jackson added. "I see everybody is pretty good spirits."

According to King, the Games' \$100-million-per-year direct economic effect, OCOG has done its job of telling the world that Calgary will host the greatest Winter Games in history. "The worst thing that can happen is not that costs get out of control, but that we don't deliver the product we promised," King said. "Now it's time for the production and delivery departments, for the people, to take over. The more you promise, the more is expected of you."

in which we were the least prepared. We were overwhelmed. We had no idea the demand was there. When 38 people went every seat to some events, there is no way you can satisfy them."

Ticket demand focused on the most glamorous and popular events—the opening and closing ceremonies, figure skating and hockey finals. Still, at week's end, more than 500,000 of the 1.9 million Canada tickets remained unsold, including those to 68 events. At least two events on every single day of the 16-day program were available. Although the remaining tickets are not for the glamour events, according to King, all ticket holders will enjoy being in Calgary next February. "It is going to be an emotional happening,"



Olympic mascots Hidy and Howdy, constructing viewing stands for ski jumping: "beyond our wildest expectations"



get. We have lots and lots of money left, but the huge hang is over." In Canada's only other Olympic experience, the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, frantic last-minute construction helped bring the Games in more than \$2 billion over budget. In sharp contrast, Calgary's venues were ready months ahead of time. In fact, most facilities were tested last winter. The final major project, the \$209-million speed-skating oval, was officially opened by Samaranch at week's end.

The major challenge remaining is training and motivating 9,400 Games volunteers. Said Jackson: "We've identified clearly what staff and volunteer management what is left to be done, what they can and cannot do." Citing the resignation of speed-skating coordinator Fleming as a setback, Jack-

son's early promise was tarnished almost from the start over ticket problems. Said King: "We've had our share of controversies, and we really escaped them, all except for the skating area. It was the toughest of any challenges we faced."

Virtually every major event was oversubscribed—by Calgarians alone—the day tickets went on sale a year ago. In two weeks, the organizing committee expanded the spectator capacity wherever possible. The expansion of facilities created an additional 500,000 tickets for international markets and special Games ticket packages were created. OCOG also reduced the number of tickets set aside for sponsors and other Games officials, making thousands more tickets available to the public. Admitted King: "It was an area

King said: "It will be fun to be here. The streets will be swarming with visit teams of entertainers. In Los Angeles in 1984, there were more people outside the Coliseum than inside. The guys outside were having their own Olympic experience. It will be like that in Calgary."

OCO vice-chairman Nivea was also clearly enthusiastic. Declared Nivea: "Wherever people go in Calgary next February, there will be an air of celebratory. The city is going to come on board. Not only the city of Calgary, but all of Canada is going to light up." No doubt, if the Games are simply well-run and within budget, Jan Antonio Samaranch will also be pleased.

—RAL GLENN with JOHN HERRICK in Calgary and correspondence reports



## A track for all seasons

More than a decade ago the Calgary Booter Club—a social group made up of sports-club members—began considering building a field house for the city. It was a facility sorely lacking in Calgary and one that local track clubs needed for training during the long winter months. But the Booter Club could not raise sufficient funds, and it was not until 1983, when the International Olympic Committee awarded Calgary

the facility. But multipurpose is it. A 400-m jogging track rings the upper area. Two regulation soccer fields are fit inside when the ice is removed.

The surface can also be transformed into 22 tennis courts. Only indoor football—the roof too low to allow passing—is ruled out. "There is an official eight-lane 125-m sprint track layout," said the university's dean of physical education, Roger Jackson, who also serves as president of the Canadian

Winter Games," says Jack Walters, head coach of Canada's men's national speed-skating team. "I certainly wouldn't be surprised with seven or eight new records in February."

For both male and female competitors, there are 20 speed-skating events. The Canadian teams, along with those from West Germany and the United States, began training on the track in early September. The Soviets and Japanese are next. "Everything is in equilibrium," says Walters. "It is easy to regulate training, measure progress. For our national teams, the sky is the limit." The Oval's technicians are experi-



The speed-skating oval, with international-size hockey rink in background; even the humidity is computer-controlled

the 1988 Winter Olympics, that the eight started to realize their dream.

New Calgary has the field house, a unique complex that is drawing rave reviews around the world. Yet virtually no one calls the sprawling structure on the University of Calgary campus a field house, especially in the presence of federal officials. To the government, which is paying the entire \$38.9-million cost, it is the Olympic Oval, home of Canada's national speed-skating team, and a long-term investment in the nation's future in winter sports.

The building is so large that two international-sized ice surfaces—one for hockey, the other for figure skating—fit inside the 400-m speed-skating oval. "It is a field house," concedes John Treweek, the university's co-ordinator of Olympic programs. "Federal government officials don't like the word. They don't even like us to call it a multipur-

pose Association. "We have not just created a world-class speed-skating facility. We can have Ben Johnson running a race. We could host Olympic hockey indoors. It's extraordinary."

On Sept. 27 International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch, federal fitness and amateur sport minister Otto Jelinek and other luminaries officially opened the 300 m-by-50-m complex. Although Calgary has built some of the most expensive Olympic facilities in history, it is the enclosed speed-skating oval that the Games spectators and competitors are likely to remember.

Never before has Olympic speed-skating been held indoors. There will be no wind to contend with, no snow blowing onto the track to lower skaters' times. Even the humidity is computer-controlled. "Everyone is expecting a new state of world records at the 1988

meeting with various ice temperature and humidity settings, and the Canadian team is raising skaters' performance in the varying conditions," reported Walters. "We tend to do a little better under fast conditions, when the ice is fairly hard."

But he refuses to predict Canada's chances for success—or Gaetan Boucher's chances of repeating his double gold-medal winning performance at the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. "We'll have to wait until February and see," he said.

But Cathy Priestner, assistant manager of the Oval, is predicting the indoor track will launch a new era for Canadian speed skaters. "When I skated we had to be in Europe six months of the year, give up school, your home life, friends, and that was not easy on an athlete. It affects your mental health, leads to frustration," says Priestner, a silver medalist at the 1975

# SO SPICY, SO BEEFEATER

UNMISTAKABLY BEEFEATER.



HE IS MORE THAN A GUARDIAN. LESS THAN AN ANGEL



SOMEONE  
TO WATCH  
OVER  
ME

feedback Games, the best-over finish by a Canadian woman. "Now athletes can train here and take courses at the university. Never in the history of our sport have you been able to do that."

Priestner claims access to the indoor oval will create a more balanced life for athletes. It should extend careers, encourage top athletes, and help youngsters stick through the years of effort required to become the world's best, she said. "It has to improve our results," Priestner added. "The Europeans have been so pampered. They train at home or if they go somewhere else it is only an hour flight."

When Calgary bid for the Games in 1981, plans called for an outdoor oval costing not more than \$15 million. At the time the federal government committed \$200 million to the Olympics but did not earmark where the money would be spent. By the time a contract was finally signed between Ottawa and the organizing committee in 1984, the federal government had decided that some of its money would best be spent as the world's most elaborate speed-skating oval.

There are two other enclosed ovals—one in East Berlin, the other in Broomerem, Holland—but neither is comparable to the Calgary structure. Calgary's incredible weather, including frequent mid-winter Chinooks that can easily melt ice, was a key reason for the decision to move indoors. An outdoor oval built for the 1975 Canada Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alta., had to be bulldozed after the event because its ice could not be maintained and there were no long-term users of the facility.

Ottawa has, however, imposed conditions to guarantee that the Oval will remain a facility for Canada's speed skaters after the Games. Federal officials do not want it turned into the field house initially sought by the Booster Club, the group that launched the successful bid for the Olympics. As a result, Ottawa has achieved an agreement with the University of Calgary under which Canada's speed skaters will use the facility one-third of the time after the Olympics. The other time will be divided equally between the university and the public.

"We will have ice exclusively for speed skaters six hours a day for at least six months of the year," says Tevlin. "The configuration I see most used will be a speed-skating track, a hockey rink, and an ice surface for figure-skating practice—all at the same time." Indeed, it is a field house beyond the Booster Club's dreams.

—NAIL QUINN with John Hume in Calgary

## The volunteer brigade

When Frank Fleming—the highly respected volunteer in charge of the Calgary Games' figure skating events—abruptly resigned on Sept. 8, he added his name to a shockingly long list of resignations by high-profile members of OCO, the Games' organizing committee. (Among the others: OCO president David Lightman, general manager of sports Brian Murphy, and general manager of media Jim Watson.) And

during the Games said Fleming: "OCO will have to rely largely on club housewives. Working people can't afford to make the Olympics a full-time job."

Fleming's criticisms were echoed by Rete Barrington, the former volunteer sports chairman of alpine skiing, who resigned in March, 1987, claiming that OCO was treating volunteers like "second-class citizens." But the resignations did not phase OCO chairmen.



OCO chairman King: "Our challenge now is people."

Frank King: "One never likes to lose a volunteer chairman," King said. "But no one is essential to these games, not even myself. Some people, especially some of the sports chairmen, are not used to working under authority. They are used to putting on their own events."

OCO responded to Fleming's charges by claiming that at least 90 per cent of the volunteers are ready to commit their time next February. And despite the ongoing and developing controversies over the volunteer issue, OCO decided in June to reduce their number to 9,400 from 10,000 Fleming said he believed the outbreak was made to save money on training and clothing volunteers.

Indeed, OCO's contingency fund is down to \$32 million from \$48 million since January. Denying the role was made for financial reasons, OCO president Bill Pratt said.

Like the others, Fleming did not go quietly. The Calgary lawyer, who as sports chairman was responsible for co-ordinating the Games' figure-skating competition, lashed out at OCO for its "insulting and insensitive treatment of volunteers."

Fleming cited the reduction of his volunteer staff to 50 from 148 positions, even though 140 volunteers will be needed to help stage the games. Canada pro-Olympic competition at the Saddledome Oct. 29 to Nov. 1. And Fleming challenged OCO's claim that all 9,400 Games volunteers must commit themselves to 120 hours next year, with at least 95 of those hours

Pratt said, "If you only have 9,400 meaningful jobs, and you give them to 10,000 people, you end up with unhappy volunteers because they have little to do."

With less than five months remaining before the Games, King said "Our challenge now is people, people, people. It is strictly a matter of having the right people in every job." Next February, Fleming said volunteers will be chosen. Added King, somewhat: "There will be other changes, if necessary. And I expect they will be necessary."

—W.G. with newspaper/club reports



# Getting tough on drugs

The Winter Olympic Games have not suffered the drug scandals that have beset the Summer Games. The main reason the Winter Games involve fewer sports—an average six compared with 22—and as a result fewer potential abuses—approximately 2,000 athletes compared with 8,000. At the same time, the most frequently abused drugs—analgesic steroids—are less attractive to most winter athletes. Rapid increases in muscle bulk through the use of steroids are thought to be more beneficial by weight lifters and shot-putters, than by figure skaters and ski jumpers. Still, drug testing at the Calgary games will be the most comprehensive in Olympic history, reflecting a worldwide campaign to clean up amateur sports. Games organizers in Calgary have spent \$1.9 million on a state-of-the-art drug-detection laboratory, and a drug-free Games has become federal Fitness and Amateur Sports Minister Olin Jelinek's personal war aim. "I've signed a commitment to eliminate performance-enhancing drugs. It won't be a joke."

The extent to which drugs are used is clear from the International Olympic

Committee (IOC) figures for 1984. At 18 IOC-approved drug-testing labs around the world last year, 635 athletes were found to be using drugs of some kind. Steroid users were the most common with 426 positive tests, and 177 athletes were caught using cocaine, including two using cocaine. At this summer's Pan Am Games in Indianapolis,

**The Foothills lab is designed to detect more than 100 substances now banned by the International Olympic Committee**

Indiana, Ind., six athletes tested positive and three were stripped of medals.

Jelinek is pressing for a worldwide agreement that would establish uniform anti-doping procedures for regular, random testing year-round. Said Jelinek, "I have had a great deal of encouragement from the European countries. And we have signed a memorandum of understanding with

the Soviet Union to establish a concerted approach to the problem. We are not going to have every competing country sign on the dotted line before February, but there will definitely be pressure at the Games."

The Winter Olympians will only have to look out of their windows in the Athletes Village at the University of Calgary to be aware of the antidrug pressure. From their residences they will clearly see Foothills Hospital, housing \$700,000 worth of some of the world's most advanced drug-detection equipment. The laboratory will receive official IOC accreditation this fall if it correctly identifies, within 36 hours, 10 banned substances. And during next February's Games its staff will test a urine sample from every medal winner, along with samples from a random selection of other athletes—including at least one from every team.

The samples obtained at drug-control stations at the seven Games venues—and at the two athletes' villages for those unable to produce a sample immediately after an event—will be rushed to the lab for testing. Half the sample will be stored, the other half securely stored. If a banned substance is found, a second test will be conducted using the stored sample—with the athlete, his trainer and coach invited to be present.



Jelinek with doctors at drug testing centre seeking a concerted approach

The Foothills lab is designed to detect more than 100 substances banned by the IOC. However, it cannot detect blood doping, the most common method of performance improvement after steroids—although athletes are warned that technique, a litre or more of the athlete's blood is withdrawn and stored several weeks in advance of a competition. Then just before the

event, the stored blood is reinfused, theoretically increasing the athlete's ability to utilize oxygen.

The IOC declared this spring that it is considering a strong new antidoping policy. "We will be looking at a number of options," said IOC competition chairman Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, proposed that entire teams be banned from competition if one of their members tests positive in

order to send a clear message that illegal drug use will not be tolerated. In the past only guilty athletes faced expulsion. The proposal will be voted on at the IOC's medical commission meeting in Moscow Sept. 28 to 30.

But the ultimate solution may simply be money. In early September at the IOC's annual meeting with representatives of the major sports equipment manufacturers, IOC president Juan Samaranch and other IOC officials said that the manufacturers' lucrative endorsement contracts—the primary income for the world's top amateur athletes—should be invalidated if an athlete is found to be taking drugs. No decision was reached, but according to IOC officials, the manufacturers—including the top three Adidas, Reebok and Puma—reacted favourably. That policy, said one official, is a "distinct possibility."

Until then, the tests will continue. Said Richard Pound, vice-president of the IOC: "The new testing equipment helps, but now they are coming out with detectors and making drugs that make detecting the illegal drug more difficult." This is basically a cops-and-robbers game, and the cops are always one step ahead of the robbers.

—BIL GUINN, with LISA VAN BUREN in Montreal and Ottawa/Calgary reports

The bank that can help Fred Haye's construction company buy car phones is also the bank that arranged the \$100,000,000 construction loan for the expansion of Canada's independent cellular communications network.

Scotiabank is helping Canadians and Canadian business make it in their world.

We'll help you make it too.



**Scotiabank**



## A raging pennant fever



Famous last throw: the meaner side of baseball and a fight to the end

It is the stuff of baseball dreams. In the final week of the major league season, there is a compelling pennant race in two of the four divisions. At week's end, the San Francisco Giants and the Minnesota Twins secured assurance of first-place finishes in the Western divisions of the National and American Leagues. But in the East, the National League St. Louis Cardinals were still trying to shake the persistent New York Mets and Montreal Expos.

And through a quirk of fate, the two best teams of 1987—the American League Toronto Blue Jays and Detroit Tigers—were locked in the same race. And through a quirk of scheduling, the Jays and Tigers are facing each other seven times in the season's final 11 days. Said Tiger first baseman Darrell Evans: "We've been the best two teams all year, and the winner will be the one that's the best right to the end."

The showdown opened on Sept. 26 in

Toronto, with the Jays hosting the Tigers in the first of four games. The Tigers, in return, will host the Jays Oct. 3-4, the season's last weekend. Detroit went to Toronto last week with the second-best record in the majors—92 wins and 56 losses—and trailed Toronto by one-half game. But the Jays boasted baseball's best record, 95 wins and 59 losses. A narrow 4-3 win in the series opener stretched that lead to a game and a half. And after a dramatic 3-2 victory in the second game—the Jays scored all their runs in the bottom of the ninth inning—Toronto's lead was 2½ games. Still, few expected the pennant to be decided before the series in Detroit.

However, the key play of the pennant race may have occurred in the third inning of the first game. As the Jays' Tony Fernandez pivoted at second base to throw to first, Tiger designated hitter Bill Madlock—trying to break up a double play—slammed into one of the game's best shortstops, Fernandez tumbled, fracturing a bone in his right elbow when he landed on the artificial turf-covered base separating the infield dirt from the artificial surface.

The Jays won the game—but lost Fernandez and his .352 batting average for the rest of the season. Suddenly, the Blue Jays' quest for their second division pennant had become even more difficult. Said Toronto centre fielder Lloyd Moseby: "It's already war." And the biggest battles were still to come.

—RAL GIBSON in Toronto

## The cost of a free agent

From Houston, Tex., to Herndon, Va., the strikers pulled up to pickup lines in expensive sports cars and ambulances, but simply refused to sign autographs. Clearly it was no ordinary strike, and the strikers—about 1,800 National Football League players earning an average of \$845,000 annually—were not ordinary union members. But the broken windows of vehicles carrying replacement workers across the NFL players' picket lines last week reflected volatile emotions common to union-management disputes. The 88 team owners intend to resume the season Oct. 4, with players released before the season began Sept. 12. Canadian Football League negotiators

players, and only NFL players willing to play. But, warned NFL Players' Association executive director Gene Upshaw: "Any player that crosses a line will have a short career."

The central issue in the second NFL players' strike in five years is free agency. The union is demanding free movement between teams for players with four years' service. The owners want to retain free agency with compensation, under which a team signing a free agent must compensate the player's former team. Under that 10-year-old system, one player changed teams.

The owners' decision to proceed with the schedule introduced a wild-card element that was not present in the last strike, when play halted for 87 days. Now the owners are gambling that NFL fans will watch even makeshift teams. A Washington Post poll last week showed that, while most fans opposed replacing

striking players, 66 per cent would watch their replacements play.

But none of the three major U.S. networks—which together pay the league about \$27.5 million per week for broadcast rights—have indicated that they will carry any games involving replacement players. And two major advertisers on NFL broadcasts, Ford and Chrysler, declared last week that they would not buy commercial time during such games.

At week's end the chance of a quick settlement appeared remote. "We have six to eight weeks of hard bargaining ahead of us," said management negotiator Jack Dunlevy. Added Upshaw: "Free agency is about dignity and freedom." The striking players and the owners may find the season's biggest matchup to be one that they both lose.

—ANTHONY NICHOLSON-SMITH in Washington  
correspondent's report

## Did Czar Nicholas quibble with Carl Fabergé over the price of eggs?



When you are dealing with something quite extraordinary, price somehow seems irrelevant or even irrelevant. Indeed, for those who appreciate fine Scotch, Johnnie Walker Black is priceless.

Johnnie Walker  
Black Label Scotch  
WHISKY

12



## Threats stalk the victims of a plague

In the southern Florida agricultural community of Arcadia, terrified and angry area residents threatened the lives of a local couple that was trying to reinstate the school board to reinstate its three young sons—all of whom have tested positive for the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) virus—in classes in Cape Sable Island, N.S., parents pressured the local school board to transfer an elementary teacher who had tested positive with the AIDS virus from the classroom to a desk job. And in Durban Bridge, N.B., a mother told her 38-year-old son to leave home after she found out that he had been exposed to the AIDS virus. For most people, a diagnosis of AIDS—or even confirmation of exposure to the virus—is a traumatic experience. But in many cases, the ostracism and isolation that AIDS sufferers may face as a result can be as difficult to cope with as the disease itself.

In the past two years Canadian and U.S. health officials have made education and awareness about AIDS a top priority, and their public information campaigns have evoked much sympathy and concern. But some members of the public—many of whom are from small towns, where information is less readily available—react adversely when AIDS emerges close to home. Without proper education, said Phil Shaw, a spokesman for the AIDS Committee of Toronto, people "act from ignorance, and from ignorance comes fear."

That fear is likely intensified because scientists have an incomplete understanding of the disease. Currently, health officials can do little more than warn people of the dangers of sexual and intravenous drug use. Workers in the health care and justice systems can try to protect themselves from coming into direct contact with the bodily fluids of infected persons. But still, no one is absolutely certain about all the ways AIDS can be transmitted.

In addition, researchers say that they are at least five years away from producing a proven anti-AIDS vaccine. And according to Jo Arenal, director of the World Health Organization's (WHO) European regional office in Copenhagen, even if scientists were to find a cure for the disease in the near future AIDS would continue to claim more and more lives for years to come. Canada's more than 100,000 AIDS victims have full-scale cases of AIDS, and WHO officials estimate that another five to 10 million are carriers

For many of these people, AIDS may take a heavy psychological toll as they cope not only with the possibility of a premature death but also with the social impact of their disease.

In fact, the perceived danger of AIDS in the classroom has resulted in widespread community panic in some school districts in both Canada and the United States. For more than three

for school." Now, Browning said, the schools are taking precautions and monitoring injuries as enemies as a school yard accident. Declared Browning: "We have to assume that any child with a body-fluid spill has a contagious disease."

For his part, Centerville, N.S., teacher Eric Smith, 35, tested positive for the AIDS virus a year ago. Smith, an



Shy, Robert Kay (center) returning to school, parents and talk of death

months Clifford Ray, a security guard, and his wife, Louise, fought to have their three hemophiliac sons readmitted to the public school in Arcadia (pop. 4,000), 80 km west of Sarasota. The boys—Randy, 13, Robert, 9, and Randy, 8—had been exposed to the AIDS virus through blood transfusion. On Aug. 24 the children showed up for classes at Memorial Elementary School with a court order—and waves of hysteria swept the town.

A group called Citizens Against AIDS in Schools held public protests, the Rays received death threats, the school received bomb threats, and many parents kept their children out of classrooms. Later that week the Rays' road home was heavily damaged by fire. Still Lawrence Browning, the county's superintendent of public schools "We did not anticipate what would happen. We were too busy trying to get ready

for school." Now, Browning said, the schools are taking precautions and monitoring injuries as enemies as a school yard accident. Declared Browning: "We have to assume that any child with a body-fluid spill has a contagious disease."

For his part, Centerville, N.S., teacher Eric Smith, 35, tested positive for the AIDS virus a year ago. Smith, an

# The car on the left is worth 30% less than the car on the right.



The car on the left, which doesn't have a scratch, has depreciated roughly 30% in less than a year.

The car on the right, which has been declared a write-off by the insurance company, is still worth almost what its owner paid for it.

That's because its owner has the Royal Bank's exclusive Shock Absorber® car loan option.

For example, if your new \$12,000 car is written off, due to collision or fire within 12 months of purchase, your insurance company may only give you credit for the depreciated value of \$8,400, not what

you originally paid. We will credit your loan with the difference, \$3,600—or the balance of your loan outstanding on the date of loss, whichever is less.

Shock Absorber normally costs you \$25 for the full year. But it's yours right now at no cost. It's available on Royal Buy-Back® and regular car loans.

If you have an existing new car loan elsewhere, you can switch your loan to us and add the Royal's Shock Absorber option for the balance of the first year. Get full details on Shock Absorber at any Royal Bank branch. Your car's well worth it.

Shock Absorber® option available on new vehicle loans secured on "fixed" without cash down.



**ROYAL BANK**

Approved Client Bank of the Ontario Motor Vehicle Council







# Search for a serial killer



OPP station in Winchester; Ferguson for weeks remote but no proof

Soon after frenzied found the body of 30-year-old John King in the fire-blackened ruins of his Ottawa farmhouse 40 km southeast of Ottawa on July 14, Ontario Provincial Police officers learned that it was homicide King had been shot in the head. Later police said that they believed that King was at least the third—and possibly sixth—victim of a serial killer. By the end of that week the investigation had taken a bizarre turn: a 46-year-old auto mechanic from nearby Châteaufort, Ont., who had not been charged in connection with the deaths, appeared on Ottawa television station C60 to protect his innocence.

There had been rumors for weeks of a serial killer in the rural region south of Ottawa, although police initially denied that there was any evidence to link the six deaths in question—the first of which occurred 12 years ago. But they did say that all six killings had occurred within a 40-km radius of the village of Winchester, 10 km west of Châteaufort. Then, on Sept. 21, OPP Det.-Insp. James McCormick, in charge of the investigation, called an earphones news conference at Long Staff and told reporters that police had a suspect in three of the killings—a man in his late 30s who lived in the Ottawa valley area—but not enough evidence to make an arrest. McCormick said that he hoped that the suspect

would talk to reporters because "he has a story to tell."

The next day newsmen went to Châteaufort (pop. 1,400, 35 km southeast of Ottawa, where much of the investigation had been conducted and—on the basis of what they were told by residents—rumored on the doorstep of James Wise. When Wise arrived and discovered several reporters and cameramen, he drove to a neighbor's home, telephoned C60 reporter Charles Greenwell and invited Greenwell to interview him there.

Wise told Greenwell in an interview broadcast on Sept. 23 that police had placed him under constant surveillance following the death of John King. With police helicopters flying over his home and police cars parked in front of it, Wise said, it was not long before rumors spread around the area that he was a suspect. Said Wise: "There's no place I can drive without [the police] being there. I have been watched from the air by helicopters. I'm giving this interview today of my own free will, and I hope something comes out

of it because I haven't done anything." The police, Wise added, had been seeking vengeance ever since he persuaded a friend to lay an assault charge against an OPP officer earlier this year. But an OPP spokesman at the Winchester detachment said that to his knowledge no charges had been filed against an officer in the two years he had served there. In any event, Wise's allegations attracted even more media attention after the TV broadcast, more reporters arrived in Châteaufort. Some gas station attendants even gave three directions to Wise's home.

On Sept. 24, in an interview with The Ottawa Citizen, OPP Commissioner Archibald Ferguson refused to confirm that Wise was a suspect. "If somebody has control in on an individual whom they think is our suspect," said Ferguson, "that's the media, not us." Asked whether Wise's rights had been jeopardized as a result, Ferguson replied: "Our investigators have said nothing. The press has put the rest of a together." But Donald Johnson, the Crown attorney for the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, protested to Ontario Attorney General Ian Scott that serious allegations had been made against an individual who had not been charged with a crime. Scott immediately asked for a report on the police investigation. Scott's brother, David, is representing Wise.

Meanwhile, the case angered civil libertarians. Said Jack Zembrowsky, executive director of the Ottawa-based Canadian Civil Liberties Association: "Neither charges are laid or not laid, and if charges are not laid, then [police] have no right offering indications as to who they may feel is a suspect. The primary standard of care we are concerned about is the way the police operate rather than the way the media operates."

For now, confusion appears to have replaced fear in Winchester, Châteaufort and neighboring villages. Said Christopher Neat, the 38-year-old editor of the weekly Winchester Press: "A few weeks ago there was a rumor going around that this was the guy I don't know why people thought so. I haven't heard whether

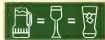
the police actually have any evidence." Of all the unanswered questions surrounding the case, that was probably the most significant.

—BRIAN CORRIE with AMAR CORRIE in Châteaufort

# DIFFERENT. BUT EQUAL.

Appearances can be deceiving. Beer, wine and spirits look different, but they're identical in this basic way: 12 oz. of regular beer, 5 oz. of table wine and 1½ oz. of spirits all contain the same amount of alcohol.\*

That's good to know. Because if you're paying more attention to what you drink these days, you ought to realize just what's in your glass.



\*Equivalent based on 100 proof (50% alc./vol.) for beer, 12% alc./vol. for wine, 40% alc./vol. for spirits.



THE DISTILLERS OF CANADA

For a free "Different, But Equal" poster write: 99 Sports Inc., Suite 1350, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 3T8



**F**orner PTL church secretary **Jessica Hahn** says in a magazine interview that **Jim Bakker** and another evangelist told her "We're going to do something tremendous for God!" before they forced her to have sex with them. Hahn, 38, whose 1980 encounter with Bakker led to the PTL leader's downfall last spring, is reported to have received as much as \$1 million for the frank interview and accompanying topless photos, to be published in Playboy's November issue. Said Hahn: "I don't see these pictures as being filthy. I see what they did as being filthy." About the famed sexual encounter, she added, "I hated every second of it, and it has ruined my life."

**A** book about Prime Minister **Brian Mulroney** by Toronto Star columnist **Gavin Hoy** is already generating controversy, even though it remains shrouded in secrecy. Recently, a titillating revelation from the book—describing an alleged Mulroney drinking accident before he gave a speech in 1985—brought a quick demerol from the lawyers of longtime Mulroney friend, Montreal businessman **Paul Desmarais**. And now **Key Porter Books**, the publisher of *Friends in High Places*, is keeping the book under wraps until its end-October publication date. Still, Hoy, 47, defended his characterization of Mulroney's private life before his election to office. Said the columnist: "It tells something about a person's character, and people can make their own judgments."

**G**overnor General's Award-winning writer **Jack Hodgson** has put the people of Vancouver Island on the literary map with his novels and short stories—and many of them love him for it. An avid and native islander, Hodgson says that his residents are the inspiration for many of his recent characters. Still, the 48-year-old



Hahn: forced sex described in a frank interview

writer said that he was overwhelmed by the warm reception that more than 300 people gave him in Nanaimo on Sept. 18. The occasion: a roast and party to launch his third novel, *The Rosemary Paton*. Said Hodgson: "It was staggering—they left me hanging in literary and journalistic compliments."



Fox: two-times winner

**T**he Emmy Awards presented to actors **Michael J. Fox** and **Bruce Willis** on Sept. 20 could have been easily reversed. Fox, who grew up in Berkeley, B.C., won his Emmy as best actor in a comedy series for his performance in a so-called Family First episode about the death of a friend. Meanwhile, the Emmy for best actor in a drama series went to **Bruce Willis** of *Moonlighting*, one of the funniest actors on television. Praised for the wisecracking *Willis*, 38, "We just feel blessed America," Fox, 36, accepted his second consecutive Emmy with more seriousness, thanking his TV associates

and his parents, who still live in Berkeley. He also thanked "The Immigration and Naturalization Service for giving me my green card."

**R**etired oilworker **William Woodall** now has five Second World War service medals when he received another medal last week from Gov. Gen. **Jeanne Sauvé**. Woodall was one of 32 Canadians awarded the Medal of Bravery during a ceremony on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The 49-year-old Nanaimo, B.C., resident, a self-described "land fisherman," was honored for saving another fisherman from drowning in July, 1986. Woodall dived fully clothed into the Nanaimo River after his wife, **Chloe**, alerted him to shouts from a 70-year-old man who had fallen into the water. Said Woodall: "I was fortunate to be in the right place at the right time."

**S**tarring as a competitive figure skater in the TV movie *Slate* has fulfilled a childhood dream for 19-year-old **Christianne Hirt**. "I had a chance to live something through that I never thought I'd be able to," said the Vancouver actress, who at 13 reluctantly abandoned her own skating ambitions after developing scoliosis. To prepare for the two-hour movie, to be aired on CBC on Oct. 4, Hirt returned to the rink to practice for almost four months. Here she will work with world legend **Katherine Hughes** on another TV movie, *Glacié Apocryphe*, which is to begin filming in Vancouver next month. Said Hirt: "Acting is fulfilling my creative needs 100 times more than skating ever did."

—TYRONE COX with correspondence reports



Hirt: a dramatic return to skating

## A Beautiful Case for taking Maclean's...



## This Elegant Brass-Case Calculator is YOUR GIFT with Maclean's at less than half price!

**NOW** ... get one of the best bonus gifts we've ever offered with Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine at huge savings!

Every week, Maclean's sends up all the news from across Canada and around the world in a convenient, no-nonsense format that gives you an immediate grasp of the major issues, complete with background information to digest at your leisure. Maclean's is the best way for busy Canadians to stay well-informed—you'll save a lot of time and, *right now*, a lot of money! Plus you get one of our most magnificent gifts ever...

We took a fine precision instrument and crisscrossed it in gleaming brass to give you a personal calculator you can really be proud of.

This credit-card-size genius has all the essential functions plus memory, percentage, and

square root ... even has an Automatic Shut-Off!

Slip it neatly into pocket, purse or portfolio and employ its elegant efficiency at business meetings, on shopping trips, or while travelling.

Best of all, it's your gift with Maclean's delivered right to you for less than 77¢ a week! Don't delay ... this is one of the best offers we've ever made ... these deductive calculators are going to be super-popular—**BETTER ORDER YOURS TODAY!**

**AS AN ADDED BONUS ... you will also receive Maclean's Special Issues Featuring the "Big Winner" Clipping ABSOLUTELY FREE (a \$3.95 value) if you subscribe now!**

12 issues plus FREE "Discover" bonus plus 10¢ off the 11 issues after that (a year of subscriptions) \$45.95 (incl. tax).



**ORDER NOW — USE THE POST-PAY CARD ATTACHED.**

8 order office sending with to Maclean's P.O. Box 3000, Fort St. James, Toronto, Ontario, M1P 1S4.



**TOO OUTRAGEOUS!**  
Directed by  
Richard Benner

It's the original Outrageous! Female impersonator Robin Turner (Craig Russell) took a taxi cab from Toronto to New York with his crony companion, Lila Connors (Phillips McLaren), and spiritual-ly found himself in *Too Outrageous!* Robin is now a veteran drag-queen artist who is discovered by an ambitious agent, Betty Treuman (Lynne Cervoni), and groomed for stardom. But there is a price to pay: Robin loses himself once again. Meanwhile Lila, between hallucinations, becomes attracted to a Nebraskan named Muesel (Frank Pellegrino), who takes away the pills that keep her in balance. Is a plot worthy of the cheapest soap operas, Robin's sexual director, Lila (How White), contains a kiss—a subject about which the movie-makers are surprisingly un-ferocious. When not dull, *Too Outrageous!* is extremely offensive.

The first *Outrageous!* had genitality and frankness, largely as a result of Russell's wickedly funny presence. But throughout the sequel Russell appears as a swelling participant. Even his drag routines, in which he portrays Barbara Streisand, Max West, Peggy Lee and Tina Turner, have lost their sex. Meanwhile, McLaren completely overacts her role. And writer-director Richard Benner, who also wrote and directed the first film, resorts to tired homosexual humor. *Too Outrageous!* certainly provides outrage—at how low a sequel can sink.

—LAWRENCE OTOOLE

**BEST SELLER**  
Directed by John Flynn

Clive, the professional killer in *Best Seller*, looks like the first screen villain who has taken a Duke Carnegie course in how to win friends and influence people. Played with extraordinary proficiency by James Woods, Clive is so good at faking emotion that he can look even himself off as a new guy—and play the blade of a knife to a woman's throat while saying "I can't hurt you. It's not a problem for me." If



**Night, Eyes:** a tale of true love, derring-do, duels and a delectably disgusting guest rodent

is Clive's sickness in handling people that keeps him from becoming a director, Lila (How White), contains a kiss—a subject about which the movie-makers are surprisingly un-ferocious. When not dull, *Too Outrageous!* is extremely offensive.

The first *Outrageous!* had genitality and frankness, largely as a result of Russell's wickedly funny presence. But throughout the sequel Russell appears as a swelling participant. Even his drag routines, in which he portrays Barbara Streisand, Max West, Peggy Lee and Tina Turner, have lost their sex. Meanwhile, McLaren completely overacts her role. And writer-director Richard Benner, who also wrote and directed the first film, resorts to tired homosexual humor. *Too Outrageous!* certainly provides outrage—at how low a sequel can sink.

—LOI

**THE PRINCESS BRIDE**  
Directed by Rob Reiner

A fairy-tale adventure story where true love prevails and good triumphs over evil, *The Princess Bride* is pleasant escapist entertainment. Adapted from own novel

to the series, William Goldman takes a "biggie" chess approach to his tale of derring-do and duels. He frames it within another story: a grandfather (Peter Falk) reading the tale to his cynical grandson (Fred Savage). "When I was your age," the grandfather tells him, "television was called books." At first the boy dismisses the story of the dashing Westley (Cary Elwes) saving his beloved Buttercup, the princess bride (Robin Wright), from the evil Prince Humperdinck (Chris Sarandon). Soon, however, he is caught up in the tale.

But the joking tone in *The Princess Bride* sets the movie back from the audience—and the viewer has to satisfy himself with details and performances. The best include: Mandy Patinkin as a Sicilian seeking to avenge his father's death; Billy Crystal as a dyspeptic local marauder; Carol Kane as his shrewish wife; and the dashing Elwes as Westley. There are also masterfully funny scenes and an attack by a delectably disgusting giant rodent.

As he showed in last year's *Stand by Me*, director Rob Reiner has a gift for simple, unadorned moments. And it is the unaffected love scenes between Westley and Buttercup that linger in the mind. Otherwise, the tone is too modern for an honest-to-goodness fairy tale, even one connected with *The Princess Bride* seems afraid of being old-fashioned.

—LOI

# UNTIL NOW, IT HAD TO BE LIVE.

If you've always viewed live entertainment as a stimulating part of your life, the Electrohome Audio/Video System could change the way you look at spending your time and your money.

Each of the nine integrated components, in its own right, is dedicated to exciting your senses through state-of-the-art quality. Together, creating a new experience in home entertainment that will leave you breathless.

So much enjoyment for so little effort when you consider that just about every function is at your fingertips with a single unified remote control.

Discover what you know you deserve. Form and function, perfectly blended to capture your imagination, reflect your lifestyle, and enhance your home.

You can take it all or take a little. But take it from us, until now, you had to be there to get any closer to the real thing. Discover the experience at your authorized Electrohome dealer.

## The Electrohome Audio/Video System:

- 28" MTS Stereo Monitor/Receiver • Digital Super-VHS Hi-Fi Stereo VCR • Compact Disc Player • Programmable Double Cassette Deck • Digital AM/FM Tuner • Linear Tracking Turntable • 10-Band Graphic Equalizer • 2 x 100W Amplifier • 5-Speed System • Unified Remote Control

For more information, write:  
Mellott Marketing  
30 Northland Road  
Mississauga, Ontario  
M2V 1N9



**ELECTROHOME**  
NEW DIMENSIONS IN HOME ENTERTAINMENT



# Gloating in the locker room

By Charles Gordin

A few weeks ago Dennis Martinez of the Montreal Expos received a standing ovation after being tossed out in the seventh inning against the St. Louis Cardinals. The Expos were leading and would win, and Martinez had pitched well. But now he was tired and had to come out. The Montreal crowd remained standing after Martinez disappeared into the dugout. But Martinez did not come out for the expected curtain call.

To many accustomed to the narrowing gap between pro sports and show business, it was refreshing that Martinez stayed put. Traditions of mixed sports people have always thought of the curtain call as a form of glowering, of showing up an opponent. That Martinez didn't do so put a classy cap on a classy evening's work.

What was sad about the incident was the knowledge that the curtain call was expected, the thought that a kind of phony showmanship is now demanded of athletes. Those who can produce it are proclaimed superstars, while quieter athletes are downgraded for lacking charisma. Even Wayne Gretzky has had his detractors—people who want him to be not only a great hockey player, but a rock star.

It is not hard to blame television for this. Already we know that television ruins the minds of the young, distorts their view of family relationships and demonstrates them to violence. To these familiar theories we can add one about the new and insidious effect of TV upon the athletes of the nation, not only the young athletes but the older ones as well.

Don't confuse this new insidious effect with the old insidious effect—the one about youngsters watching their heroes club each other over the head with hockey sticks and immediately rushing out to the neighborhood rink to try the same thing themselves. The new insidious effect is different. It has to do with athletes taking curtain calls, with them leaping up in the air and congratulating themselves every time they do something right. Make a tackle, score a basket, spike a volleyball, be your heroes successfully—it matters not. Whenever accomplishments are immediately leashed into their version of the leaping, fist-shaking, knee-kneeling gloat. Watch for it now, as baseball turns to football turns to hockey.

The leaping, fist-shaking, knee-kneeling gloat was once the explosive preserve of American football players, who on the occasion of scoring a touchdown would launch into a dance of self-glorification for the benefit of the television cameras. But the numbers carried it around the world and now anybody does it—baseball players as their way around the bases after hitting a home run, hockey players after scoring a goal and football players after doing just about anything at all. It happens in Canadian fields as well as American ones. It happens in South as well as North America. Even Swedish tennis players are doing it.

Almost as soon as the game begins there is some guy striking a pose, shaking his fist in the air, yelling his hips and bellowing: "You can't hear exactly what he is saying, but you know what it means. It means 'Look at me! Look what I did!' They are playing to

**Grown men who can't even play are bellowing in triumph after intercepting a pass thrown by a four-year-old nephew**

the crowd, these people, and the television camera makes the crowd bigger. Out in the audience are young athletes, even middle-aged athletes. When they get into their games, in the high-school leagues and the senior leagues and the over-40 leagues, they do what their heroes do, the small arena. They greet and gloat and jump up into the air.

A few weeks ago a Swedish tennis player was caught demonstrating his high regard for himself after winning a point in the U.S. Open. The TV analysts, both of them former tennis players, noted that such displays were rare in their day, being considered a form of boobyism. But few tennis players now can resist the temptation to celebrate a good shot or even a mediocre one.

It is the fashion for young athletes, just as an attitude of "cool" was fashionable a few years ago. In these days when you hit a home run, you trot around the bases and try to so cool from smiling; when you scored an important basket for your school, you pretended you didn't hear the cheers.

It was part of the code, and in accepting it the junior athletes of yesterday were imitating the professionals they admired. Their attitude, as it was conveyed to their fans, was not, "Look at me!" but rather, "Heads! It was nothing!"

The leaping, fist-shaking, knee-kneeling gloat reflects the changing nature of sport and the changing nature of people's perception of sport, made possible by television. Before the days of certain calls an athlete was not expected to relate to his audience, only to his teammates and opponents. When the first television cameras appeared on the sidelines, the athletes pretended not to notice them.

But a television camera has an effect upon people. Eventually, no matter how scaled their status may be, people want to wave at it. Much of recent political history is really a case of politicians saying "Hi, Mom" to the cameras. You would not expect athletes to be different. Eventually, they waved at the cameras. They said, "Hi, Mom." They began doing little victory dances on the field.

And did the people up in the broadcast booth tut-tut these strange actions? Did they urge the players to concentrate on the game, stay in the dugout after a home run, stop pointing at fallen quarterbacks? Put it this way: What does your average TV commentator say when a tennis player executes a full 360-degree fist-shaking knee-kneeling gloat, all the while grunting excitedly at the top volume, just because his opponent has hit an easy return into the net? Right. He says, "Harry is certainly playing with a lot of emotion out there."

The hell of it is that all over the playgrounds of North America, people who can't even play are now playing with emotion—grunting, pointing, shaking their fists and bellowing in triumph after intercepting a pass thrown by a four-year-old nephew. Grown men do this, some of them just because they don't share a parking space near the field.

The only cure for a playground raggy with emotion is to televise it and show it to professional athletes. When the game resumes what they have seen up in the air is a thing called an example. A reward to false modesty would be a good start.

Charles Gordin is a columnist for the Ottawa Citizen.



THE ORIGINAL EDAM AND GOUDA FROM HOLLAND

**HOLLAND**  
IMPORTED CHEESE



## Prose portrait of a national dreamer

STARTING OUT: 1936-1947

By Pierre Berton  
(McClelland and Stewart,  
332 pages, \$35.95)

When Pierre Berton was barely out of his teens, his mother wrote a book about him entitled *It's a Boy! Since Berton was completely unknown at the time, it was hardly surprising that she failed to find a publisher. But the anecdote—which Berton recounts in the first volume of his new autobiography, *Starting Out—hunts at the cut-throat dose of notoriety goals that helped create his own almost superhuman drive. In 35 years Berton has churned out so many books, as well as becoming Canada's best known media personality. His career demonstrates an insatiable hunger for facts, new excitement, and achievements—a quality reflected in the high-octane journalistic gusto of *Starting Out*. Unlike many memoirs, it is not a particularly reflective book. But it is crisscrossed with engaging incidents.**

Berton wrote previously about his early life in the Yukon in *Drifting Moose*, considered by many critics to be his best book. But he avers that very successfully again in *Starting Out*, recounting a small boy's adventures among the ruined buildings and machines that survived the great Gold Rush of 1898. *Starting Out* also recalls his family's essential arrival in Vancouver, where Berton served his journalistic apprenticeship as the University of British Columbia student newspaper and local dailies.

The skills he developed there laid the basis for his career. Above all, Berton is a superb reporter, a talent evident in his descriptions of a hanging in Vancouver in 1915. He catches his father with extraordinary vividness

"The condemned man looked up and saw the mouse, and he too seemed surprised at its size," Berton writes. "Indeed, it dwarfed and dominated him, and when they set it on his neck it seemed as if he might slip right through it." Such moments of acute

use of his memoirs, *Starting Out*, he replied with a straight face. "Berton is a writer. Because I love to write." Pressed further, he acknowledged that he had promised a book to his publisher this season. His current work in progress, about exploration in Canada's Arctic, was not yet ready.

As a result, Berton explained, he banged out his memoirs: they needed no research. True enough, no doubt, but the lack of introspection is both intriguing and typical for all his noted readiness with an opinion. Berton the man remains curiously opaque.

Yet if he deters away from questions that would reveal his private heart, it is the energetic, extroverted—and sheer volume—of his writing that has fascinated many Canadians. When writing *The Northern Dream* in the late 1960s, he routinely produced 15,000 words a day. Now, he admits to having slowed down to a mere 5,000.

More than any other writer Berton has turned Canadian history, once considered dull, into a pageant as colorful as his famous plant patches. But he has no illusions about his accomplishments as a popularizer. "I'm not at the front of the parade of progress," he said. "I'm in the middle. I'm a 'if error for other'."

That modest, self-appraised underestimation, his importance to the country Berton is one of the prime catalysts of the new Canadian self-confidence that has grown steadily since the Second

World War. But his nationalism has always been tempered with a sharp tolerance for the pompous and the false. His joyful recollections in content as he talks about his new book on the North, which he claims will sport a few cherished ideas. "I'm not impressed with many of the so-called heroes of the Arctic," he says. "Many of them, especially the British, were fools really." His many followers are rest assured that at 61, Pierre Berton is still pulling apart Canadian myth—and putting it back together in his own inimitable way.

—J.B. in Toronto



The young Berton with his mother, Laura: superhuman drive

observation make *Starting Out* a gutsy autobiography.

—JOHN BICKNELL

On the face of it, Pierre Berton is an straightforward and confident Canadian as the country has ever known. In countless books, articles and interviews, he has created the impression of a man who knows what he thinks and says it without hesitation. But when it comes to his personal narrative, Berton can be as elusive as any politician. When *Maclean's* asked him recently why he wrote the first vol-

# Not everyone loves the smell of a good cigar.

When you rent a car, we know you want it to look clean, smell clean and run perfectly.

That's why we pay special attention to our between-rental maintenance. Both in the car and under the hood.

We're particularly sensitive to non-smokers, and make

an extra effort to keep our cars free of tobacco odours.

As for mechanical problems, these are few and far between because, with rare exceptions,

Tilden cars are less than one year old.

You see, being in the pleasing business means making sure your car is a pleasure to drive.



We're in the pleasing business.



\* Tilden rewards frequent flyers. \* Thanks for car reservations anywhere in Canada, and also worldwide through our international affiliates. \* Tilden rents every make and model, and features cars by Chrysler Canada.



# DIAMOND DASH



## Elegant Diamond Jewellery from \$1500.

A. \$4,450  
B. \$1,895 C. \$2,400  
D. \$1,650 E. \$2,150  
F. \$4,350 G. \$4,195  
H. \$3,450

*Prices subject to change.*

The unmistakable fire of fine quality diamonds, designed to be seen. These dazzling elegant creations capture the eye with the clarity and brilliance that only fine quality diamonds display from a working lunch to a black-tie affair; these are designs of timeless simplicity. Diamonds. There's nothing like them under the sun. Or under the moon.

The extraordinary quality of the diamonds shown here is determined by the 4 Cs: cut, colour, clarity and carat weight.

**A diamond is forever.**

The exquisite diamond jewellery shown here is available exclusively at these fine jewellery stores:

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
Creative Goldsmiths  
West Vancouver (604) 696-7219  
Richmond (604) 270-4754  
Surrey (604) 581-7319

**SARAWAK**  
Sarawak of Cole Bee Victoria  
Kuala Lumpur (603) 422-3533  
Marina Jewellers, Singapore  
Aurora Mall (604) 574-1775  
Sinh Cooze (604) 574-5555

**ALBERTA**  
Jewel of Earth, Edmonton  
Snowdon (403) 422-3533  
Horseshoe Mall (403) 436-3663  
Jewel by Ensign  
Calgary (403) 271-9994

**SASKATCHEWAN**  
Diamond Gallery, Saskatoon  
958 351-0946  
**MANITOBA**  
A2 Jewellers, Winnipeg  
524 331-9948

**ONTARIO**  
Silver Jewellers, Toronto  
1494 593-8686  
T&A Inc. 1-800-360-8756  
Nigel's Jewellers, Ottawa  
616 741-8888

**Quebec Jewellers, Rochester**  
516 579-1720  
Nash Jewellers, London  
519 473-7712  
Coutin Jewellers, Windsor  
519 944-3711

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
A. York of Gold, Halifax  
Spring Garden (902) 433-5600  
Barrington (902) 639-4147



# A treasonous romance

THE MAN IN THE MIRROR  
By Carole Jerome  
(Reg Porter, 311 pages, \$22.95)

Personal involvements with newsmen are more frequent than journalists care to admit. Still, it is rare for a reporter to fall in love with a central figure in an international political crisis. When former Iranian foreign minister Rudolph Ghafarizadeh appeared almost nightly on North American television screens during the 1979 American hostage crisis, few knew of his romance with Canadian journalist Carole Jerome, co-authoring with the reporter from the satanic West was testament to treason. But Ghafarizadeh conducted his affair—at times with reckless indiscretion—provides important clues to the character of an Iranian modernist who became a victim of his own revolution. The details of his casually relationship are revealed in Jerome's memoir, *The Man in the Mirror*, a book that reads at times like a romantic thriller of international intrigue.

By late 1978 the revolutionary movement against the U.S.-backed Shah of Iran was being led by the Ayatollah Khomeini, living in exile outside Paris.



Ghafarizadeh, victim of the revolution

Jerome, a Paris-based field producer for CBC news, was assigned to cover the growing turmoil. And Ghafarizadeh, a Khomeini loyalist in exile in Paris, proved eager to give her a crash course on his country's political crisis. To Jerome, the smooth-talking Ghafarizadeh was "an elegant bear in a cashmere coat." She found him "intellectually secular, urbane and stylish—the antithesis of the robed priest of Islam." But Ghafarizadeh, she soon learned, also was committed to an Islamic line.

During their four-year relationship he and Jerome met clandestinely on her several working visits in his country and made frequent transatlantic phone calls after her return to Toronto. From memory and from interviews with his associates, she constructs a chilling, if sometimes confusing, picture of the postrevolutionary power struggles. After Ghafarizadeh resigned as foreign minister in 1980, he and other Ghafarizadeh reformers began planning a coup. Through friends, Jerome learned that he was arrested in April, 1981, and eventually seen after Jerome paints a portrait of a tragic hero whose final fate—revolutionary idealism and amnesia—blended him to the dark side of the Islamic revolution. He was destroyed by the very very monster he had struggled to create.

—VIVIAN COX

# THE FIRST TYPEWRITER THAT TURNS A BORING WRITER INTO A BORN WRITER.

Introducing the Grammar-Right® System. It puts passion in your prose. Life in your letters. Dash in your documents.

Now you don't have to be rich and famous to have your own ghostwriter. All you need is the incredible new Smith Corona KD 6700 with the Grammar-Right System.

Think of it as your co-author and writing coach all in one, because it works with you step by step to improve your writing style. Word Alert, Word Count and Thesaurus are easy to use features that give you a better command of the English

language—even if you're not an English major.



You won't just be writing like a pro—you'll type like one, because the KD 6700 has one of the most advanced correction systems of any portable typewriter. With features like Spell Right, 75,000-word electronic dictionary, WordMaster correction, WordRight®, and

Word Right AutoSpell you can catch and correct spelling and typing mistakes with the greatest of ease.

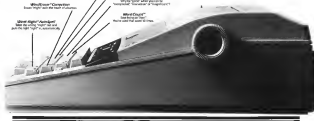
What's more, the 10 line correction in the KD 6700 gives you a proofreading system that makes typing perfect pages quick and easy.

The amazing new Smith Corona KD 6700. It's bringing a better idea to typing better writing.

**SMITH CORONA**  
YOUR PERSONAL SECRETARY AT YOUR FINGER TIPS

For more information on this product or to complete line of Smith Corona portable personal electronic typewriters, call 1-800-765-4489 or 313-381-8318 • write to Smith Corona Corp., 440 South Main, Northbrook, Chicago, IL 60062

- Spell-Right® Dictionary**  
Never miss a spelling word.
- Word Alert™**  
No punctuation signs with words.
- WordMaster™ Correction**  
Never miss a word or punctuation.
- Thesaurus**  
Write your letter, paper, report, proposal, brochure or "long letter."
- Word Right™ AutoSpell**  
See the spelling, paper, all and get the right "right" in seconds.
- Word Right™**  
See the spelling, paper, all and get the right "right" in seconds.



# YOU CAN Win double your interest!

Every \$500 you invest in a Central GIC / Debenture or a Savings / Chequing Account is a chance to win.

**10 1/8%**

2 years  
GIC Annual Interest.  
Minimum \$500 investment.

**Chalk up a smile.**

**10 5/8%**

3 years  
GIC Annual Interest.  
Minimum \$500 investment.

Rates subject to change without notice and may vary by province. Investment opportunity registered for Central Trust Account.

**TO PLAY:** Every \$500 invested in a Central GIC / Debenture or Savings / Chequing Account between September 19 and November 14, 1991, is your chance to double your interest!

**Central Trust**  
You are the central figure.

Member: Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation  
Branches across Canada to serve you. For locations, check your directory.

note: Three separate prizes will be awarded each with an approximate maximum value of \$10,000.00. Correspondence to: Smith Corona Corp., 440 South Main, Northbrook, IL 60062. Prizes available at your local Central Trust branch.



# Molls of a mobster

KING OF THE MOB  
ROCCO PERRI AND THE WOMEN  
WHO RAN HIS RACKET

By James Dubro and Robin P. Rowland  
(Penguin Books, 161 pages, \$24.95)

Until recently the subject of organized crime and its relationship to Canadian society was an undeveloped resource in Canadian journalism. Ten years ago a dogged researcher named James Dubro played a key role in breaking through the twin barriers of costly research and potential libel defense. Drawing on the resources of CBC TV, Dubro and his colleagues stormed the nation with *Conversations*, an unprecedented television exposé of organized crime that led to several judicial inquiries, including the book *Midnight Inside the Canadian Mob*. But it is his latest book, *King of the Mob*, Dubro and his new collaborator, Robin P. Rowland, show clear signs of having started out the same turf case too often.

King of the Mob recounts the true story of Rocco Perri, a charming but ruthless 1920s gangster who ran a highly successful bootlegging operation out of Hamilton, Ont. Also portrayed are two women who took his name without marrying him: Bene Sharkeyman Perri, known as the brains behind his success until she was gassed down in their garage—perhaps with Perri's connivance; and her successor, Anne Neveaux Perri, like Bene, a tough and shrewd money manager.

The authors state that they intend to "put facts to a legend." But the book is marred by an overreliance on anecdote as fact decades-old allegations that were not proven at the time and have been substantiated since. Dubro states unconvincingly that Bene and Anne were "up to their necks" in the drug trade; the authors chronicle a long and expensive acid undercover operation that failed utterly to turn up conclusive evidence. And the authors' strained attempt to give Perri, essentially a small-time, low-level player, that was once attached to Chicago mob leader Al Capone, simply does not work. Nor are they helped by a stilted prose style reminiscent of police reports. As a much-needed journalistic resource, this mob maternal is both overrated and underinformed.

—DON COHENBERG



Aboriginal dancer's misplaced stance could be regarded as an area of death

## Routes of the spirit

THE SONGLINES

By Bruce Chatwin  
(Penguin Books, 204 pages, \$20.95)

Bruce Chatwin's *In Patagonia*, published in 1978, is a travel book so vivid and memorable that it inspired at least one rerun: Paul Theroux's *The Old Patagonians* (1979) and *Patagonia Revisited*, a collaboration between Theroux and Chatwin (1980). Chatwin himself is still a captivating travelling companion, although there are hints in *The Songlines* that his wandering days may be coming to an end. It is fitting, then, that his new book is a retrospective examination of what the author calls "the question of questions, the nature of human restlessness."

The central subject of *The Songlines* is the building and complex nomadic life of Australia's Aboriginal people. All Aboriginal tribes have a song that describes in great detail the territory through which they habitually move. Performed seriously—a ritualized staccato could in the past be an omen of death for the singer—the songs describe thousands of miles of travel, constituting a kind of vast, antipodean odyssey.

To the Western mind, the amiable, interlocking pathways of the songlines, and their equally labyrinthine ritual relationships, are difficult to grasp. It is Chatwin's gift to be able to bring these arcane practices vividly to life. But his is a circular odyssey. In his search for the roots of rootless race, he seems to

spend an inordinate amount of time in sublimated bars, putting up with more than his fair share of drunkenness, aggression and Australian. As in all frontier societies, a high proportion of settlers are as intelligent as they are connoisseurs among them on non-patting palaces whose favorite book is 19th-century philosopher Benedict de Spinoza's *ETHICS*.

Chatwin's chief guide is Arkady Volchok, an erudite and humane man of Cosack origin. Volchok, who is trying to build a railway so that it will not further named native sites, gives the author access to the Aboriginal world. Some of Chatwin's experiences are clearly disillusioning: he goes hunting in an old Ford sedan that turns out to be the main weapon in killing kangaroos. Several times the contacts are frustratingly fuzzy, as when he watched an unscrupulous white art dealer unsuccessfully try to intrude a native artist. But most of his encounters with the songlines are fleeting, precluding Chatwin's pad *Songlines* with excerpts from his wide readings and even wider earlier travels.

Chatwin is at his best out in the bush, evoking both the austerity of the landscape and the nobility of human transactions. In doing so, he reveals much about a people who tread the earth lightly and who have much to teach those who consider them backward.

—CHRISTOPHER JAMES

# The dead-letter box

POST MORTEM: WHY CANADA'S MAIL WON'T MOVE  
By David Stewart-Patterson  
(Macmillan of Canada, 307 pages, \$21.95)

Like the troubles in Northern Ireland and in the Middle East, those of Canada's postal service seem to defy solution. In 1981, when Ottawa transformed the post office from a stodgy, hamstrung government department to an arm-length Crown corporation, it led Canadians to believe that postal strikes would end—and that they were entering an era of spendor delivery and a reduced postal deficit. But as journalist David Stewart-Patterson writes in *Post Mortem*, Why Canada's Mail Won't Move, the transformation was so poorly conceived and executed that Canada Post Corp. was stillborn. Postal problems then and now, he writes in his balanced account, are neither the fault of sufficient postal unions nor of poor office management. Instead, the culprits are these ultimately responsible for postal service: the politicians, both Liberal and Progressive Conservative, who refuse to choose between running



Warren: dulled by political inertia

the post office as a public service or as a money-making enterprise.

Post Mortem traces how political and institutional inertia defeated several of the country's ablest talents. Among them: Postmaster General Eric Kierans—who began to moderate and mechanize Canada's postal system in the late 1960s—and Michael Warren, the first president of Canada Post,

who quit in frustration in 1983, after battling both Liberals and Tory cabinets for four years. The government had hired Warren in 1981, charging him with the task of making the new Crown corporation break even in five years. But that directive set the post office on a collision—and strike-bound—course with the unions, who had been told that the objectives were to improve service and working conditions.

Stewart-Patterson, who has reported on Canada Post for *Toronto's Globe and Mail* for five years, has succeeded in persuading his sources—particularly Warren—to speak bluntly about the political and bureaucratic infighting that plagues Canada Post. The result is an important book for anyone seriously questioning why the mail is sometimes late, what can be done about it and whether there is any hope for an institution reduced—in effect—to bawling in its latest annual report that its losses are only about \$500,000 a day. Stewart-Patterson offers some candid ways out of the postal morass. But all of them are based on one common-sense observation: until there is consistent direction from above, there will be no consistent delivery from below.

—MICHAEL MUNDY

## NOW THERE'S NOTHING STOPPING CANADIANS WISHING TO ENTER CHINA.



Nowstop to Beijing  
Starting October 27th

That's why Canadian starts the first nonstop service to Beijing from North America. Our Straightjet service was a North American airline breakthrough.

Now we're going right to the cultural and economic capital of China. Only a day trip away from one of the best preserved

sections of The Great Wall. Not too far from the Ming Dynasty where the Assassins' dynasty began through the Silk Road.

Canadian makes China affordable with service that makes you go to the moon. We can arrange your package. The cheapest Asia. After all, Beijing is just one of the Canadian cities in the Orient.

We fly to Hong Kong, Tokyo, Shanghai and as of October 27th, Harbin. We have

more service to the Orient than all the other airlines flying out of Canada's cities. 3000 Call your Travel Agent or Canadian Airlines International.

Enter the gates to Beijing.

**Canadian**  
Canadian Airlines International



# TO FULLY APPRECIATE THE PRECISION THAT GOES INTO OUR 24 VALVE, 2.7 LITRE, 161 HP ENGINE, TOUCH THE ASHTRAY.

In some of today's high performance luxury automobiles there is a dazzling display of engine and handling technology.

Unfortunately, the integration of this technology has been somewhat less than dazzling.

There are cars with enough muscle to win a few trophies on the weekend circuit but their handling ability could best be described as a water-bed on wheels. And there are cars with tactile, responsive handling, powered by engines that would be hard pressed to gain a pole position at a go-kart track.

The Legend Coupe was built on the premise that what the world does not need right now is another high performance car with luxury tacked on.

It would, however, be entirely useful to have an automobile that skillfully integrated performance with handling. And do it all with comfort. And precision.

The engine we chose to power this integrator traces its lineage to Formula 1 racing.

It employs a four-valve-per-cylinder configuration which promotes a freer flow of intake and exhaust gases. In short, when you touch the gas pedal, the Legend Coupe responds with precision.

Our 2.7 litre V-6 achieves its efficiency through a sequential multi-point fuel injection system which is controlled by a microprocessor designed to monitor seven operating parameters.

All this refined engine technology required us to think long and hard about the Legend Coupe's handling characteristics.



We incorporated double wishbone control arms and coil springs, front and rear, to create a truly independent suspension system.

The Legend Coupe provides wheel control in steering that would make lesser cars shriek. This is not a car that takes you for a ride. It's a car that sees you for a drive.

In the cabin, you'll find the most pressing evidence of our precise brand of craftsmanship. Every control in the car was placed to keep your focus of attention on the road.

There are 13 frequently-used controls that can

be operated without removing a hand from the wheel, including radio volume and tuning controls.

The driver's seat includes lumbar and thigh supports which help remove body stress during long road tours.

The ashtray is not something you yank open. You touch it and it presents itself with the same silent precision as a compact disc player. It is this all-consuming attention to detail that creates a special environment for discerning enthusiasts.

The Acura Legend Coupe has been designed to meet the critical demands of anyone who has high expectations of automotive craftsmanship. Which is precisely why it deserves your severest scrutiny. Soon.

For complete information on the Acura Legend, contact a dealer near you or send your business card to Acura, a division of Honda Canada Inc., 715 Milner Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario, M1B 2K8.

**ACURA**  
PRECISION CRAFTED AUTOMOBILES.

A division of Honda Canada Inc.

Secure your future. Remember your seat belt.





# Sweet and sour sixteen

NO KIDDING: INSIDE THE WORLD OF TEENAGE GIRLS

By Myrna Kostash  
(McGraw-Hill and Shearman,  
328 pages, \$22.95)

Emmett author Myrna Kostash, single and childless at 40, began researching contemporary teenage girlhood with the curiosity and trepidation of a novice archer-

pologist about to immerse herself in a baloon colony. In her own world, she writes, "everybody has a dusty copy of Margaret Pepper's *reads This Magazine*, and remembers the first time they saw an Italian art movie." Kostash came to her subject, she writes, anticipating girls who "drool over Boy George, watch porn videos at birthday parties, and don't read a thing." The product of her foray into such alien

territory, *No Kidding* testifies to how effectively the gap between those two worlds can be bridged.

The author is no stranger to the profiling of generations: her 1975 book, *All of Bel's Children*, looked at Ukrainians as Canadians of her parents' age. A few years later she examined the 1980s youth culture in *Long Way From Home*. For *No Kidding*, Kostash interviewed about 50 girls in Vancouver, Edmonton and Toronto: preppies and street kids, rock music fans and ballet students, a Chinese immigrant—and one girl whose parents had been hippies. Their talks covered most subjects in the adolescent lexicon, going far beyond the stereotypical sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll.

The book's contrivance is skilful chapters focusing on individual girls alternate with discussions of issues. In her profiles Kostash astutely confines herself to the subject's point of view, avoiding adult interpretation. One girl, Koy, talks about her incestuous relationship with her father, but in the next breath she is chatting about phone bills and girlfriends. Frankie is a rebellious black 17-year-old who has been boozed through her mother's Toronto apartment and her grandparents' home in Jamaica. Temporarily in a group home, she ponders whether to become a lawyer, police officer or accountant. Myra, a thoughtful, conscientious socialist, suffers nostalgia for the golden 1960s and struggles to relate to schoolmates who do not know the meaning of apartheid. Although Kostash describes her shock at some of the girls' revelations, what emerges is her positive regard for both the band and the profound.

The next juxtaposition of close-ups and background information makes the portrait meaningful—and the hard data digestible. In the overview sections, Kostash presents current research in the light of her own feminist analysis. She argues that the marriage revolution, once touted as a route to paternalistic emancipation for women, makes them vulnerable to a future of diminished choices. "Computers," she claims, "are no more than state-of-the-art tools of our current social and economic practices."

Kostash writes with a poetic grace that vividly captures the look, feel and smell of her subjects: the belated teens they surround themselves with, the light in their faces, the darkness, at times, in their eyes. An impressively researched compendium of facts and figures, the book goes beyond and beyond the numbers to bring the young women to life. *No Kidding* should join *Dr. Spock* as every parent's bookshelf.

—BARBARA FARMER

## EDUCATION

# The artful dodgers

In 1989 Janece Fuller enrolled as a University of Toronto music student. Over the next two years she supplemented her income as a part-time waitress by borrowing \$15,000 from the Ontario Student Assistance Program (OSAP), a plan that the chartered banks back, with guarantees from the federal and provincial governments. Then, in her third and fourth years, Fuller borrowed enough money from OSAP to enable her to give up her job and study full-time. By the time she graduated with a bachelor of music degree in June, 1990, she had owed \$16,000. After the standard six-month grace period, the Toronto-Dominion Bank demanded monthly payments of \$380, but Fuller could not meet them. Finally, in April, Fuller declared bankruptcy. "It was a tremendous relief," said Fuller, who noted that her real name can't be used pending a Supreme Court of Ontario decision on her claim. Meanwhile, she added, "at least I have got my creditors off my back."

Declaring bankruptcy is a last-

resort solution for anyone in financial difficulty, and such action is rare among recent university graduates. But Fuller's case underscores the problem that an increasing number of undergraduates will eventually have to face. With the high cost of tuition and other expenses, many students

***One borrower said that harassment by collection agencies is 'the psychological equivalent of breaking their legs'***

turn to Canada's student loan programs for assistance. But when they graduate they often find themselves saddled with heavy debt at the starting point of their careers. The salaries they make in entry-level positions—if they find jobs at all—may cover such basics as food and shelter, but leave little for loan repayment.

Many ex-students who default on such loans complain that banks and collection agencies harass them. And that, in turn, has led them to estimate the current student loan programs. Among the graduates' complaints: inequities in the system, unsympathetic administrators and a lack of so-called "forgiveness" mechanisms. But loan officials maintain that they make every effort to arrange flexible payment schedules—and colleges agencies deny that they are guilty of hard-line tactics. Declared Richard Jackson, an OSAP official: "It's not a man at your door with a baseball bat."

At the root of the problem is the enormous cost of postsecondary education—costs that continue to escalate. Statistics Canada reported last month that tuition fees at Canadian universities have increased by up to 18 per cent from last year—with the highest in Atlantic Canada, where they range from \$1,450 to \$1,750, followed by British Columbia (\$1,350 to \$1,500), Ontario (\$1,000 to \$1,500) and the Prairie provinces (\$0,900 to \$1,300). As well, Statistics Canada estimated that students in residence now pay \$2,100 to \$4,000 for room and board.

When the cost of books and other living expenses are added on, it is not surprising that many young people

# VIA Rail presents the first...



## A WARM WELCOME FOR DUJARDIN V.S.O.P.

Welcome the smooth rich flavour of one of Europe's finest brandies. Matured to perfection in genuine Limousin barrels, Dujardin V.S.O.P. is a product of excellent taste and quality.

A welcome addition for those who enjoy a better brandy.





## It could mean life or death for my children.

I have Huntington's disease, a hereditary brain disorder which passes from generation to generation, causing slow physical and mental deterioration leading to total incapacitation and eventually death.

I'm scared of what lies ahead for me but I'm even more frightened of what the future holds for my children. Each one has a 50-50 chance of inheriting the disease. That is why, what you choose to do now could mean the difference between life and death for them.

Recently, through research funded by your donors, scientists have discovered a "marker" which will lead us to the defective gene and hopefully a cure for Huntington's disease. No doubt it will come too late for me but with your help it could come in time to save my children.

Please send your cheque today and help make this generation that bears Huntington's disease... forever

Mail to:  
The Huntington Society of Canada,  
Box 533, Cambridge, Ontario  
N1R 5J8

- ☐ Enclosed is my cheque to help fight Huntington's disease  
☐ I wish to be a volunteer  
☐ Please send me further information

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

All donations will be acknowledged and a receipt for income tax purposes forwarded promptly.  
Charitable Reg. #R944940-11-AS



horses the money to finance their education. The availability of funds and the easy terms sweeten the temptation and further aggravate the problem. One 28-year-old philosophy graduate, who is about \$6,000 in debt and has been eluding a collection agency for the past 2½ years, said that the loan plans "amount to loan-sharking, because the government guarantee bank loans to people who need not—and cannot—show any

student can contribute, including personal support. The students borrow money from the banks in the form of government-guaranteed loans at interest rates just above the prime rate. As well as guaranteeing the loans, the participating government covers the interest up to six months past graduation. At that point, graduates are supposed to start paying back the loan, including interest, over a period that can range up to 3½ years. If the bor-



How easy availability of funds and easy terms sweeten the temptation to borrow.

rower of being able to repay as they state the most financially hard-up time of their lives." Then, he said, a mere six months after the borrowers graduate "the collection agencies start hounding them—which is the psychological equivalent of breaking their legs."

Since 1994 Canadian university graduates have defaulted on loans totalling \$299.5 million. Still, the loan agencies maintain that they are sympathetic to the ex-students' plight. Said Mary Melrose, director of the Ottawa-based Student Assistance Directorate, which administers the Canada Student Loans Program: "The majority want to repay, and we try to recover the student's ability to repay. We are not looking to impose unreasonable hardship on an ex-student borrower."

Student loans, typically about \$6,000 per borrower, are calculated as the cost of tuition and books, and include a living and transportation allowance—minus the amount that a

cover defaults, the government then pays off the bank and transfers the delinquent amount to a collection agency. Said Melrose: "We are quite understanding if there are reports of abuse. But we try to ensure that the collection agencies do not harass the students in trying to reclaim the debt. As well, they advise the students of the availability of interest relief."

But Cary Thompson, who graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1986 with a BA in art economics and a \$18,000 debt, says that interest-reduction programs discourage students from supporting themselves. Thompson, 33, said that when her first payment was due, she was a waitress earning minimum wage, but was still expected to make the payments in full. Her paycheck schedule was later adjusted, but, she said, it was only when she became ill with bronchitis and stopped working that she qualified for interest relief. Thompson added that student loan programs should feature more flexible repayment plans. The

current system, she said, is a "disincentive to getting a postsecondary education."

Other former students say that the amount of the loan should reflect the graduate's chosen field of employment. Said Tracy Nelson, a 28-year-old dance instructor, who graduated in 1980 with a bachelor of fine arts degree from Toronto's York University and a \$10,000 debt: "Student loans should bear some relation to the earning potential of the education. Someone becoming a professional, like a doctor, would be able to pay back a large loan. Someone with a fine arts degree, like dance or theatre students, already can't."

But however controversial the student loan programs are, many students are grateful that they exist at all. One is Ed Hansen, who spent two years at the University College of Cape Breton and four years at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., borrowing increasing amounts every year through the Canada Student Loan Program. He now faces a debt of \$16,000, with repayment terms of roughly \$250 a month over a 3½-year period.

Hansen graduated with a BA in sociology and psychology in May, and his first payment is due in late November. But the 27-year-old, who recently



Crowder finding solutions to the debt-load problem.

moved to Montreal to take a job as a photographer's assistant at \$32,000 a year, said: "There's no way I can meet that first payment, and I don't know how I'm going to pay my back at all, at least for this year." On the one hand, Hansen said, "It is frightening to graduate with a \$16,000 debt." But he

added, "Thankfully the system is there, because otherwise I couldn't have gone to university."

In an attempt to find solutions to the debt-load problem, the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, along with Secretary of State David Crombie, has produced a report on student funding that Crombie said will help to level federal and provincial loan policies in the future. Crombie said that the report, expected to be released within a few weeks, will likely make recommendations to alleviate what he calls "undue stress" on former students. Declared Crombie: "To simply assume that people can start paying six months after leaving university—that only makes sense if you have a job. We are living past debtors' graves." But as a more realistic note, he added, "The point is, where do you draw the line?"

—MARY WATKINS with JAMES CARLISLE in Toronto and correspondence reports

## First Class that's affordable

Now, more than ever, for travel within the Quebec City—Windsor Corridor, VIA's First Class is everything you expect from a first class service. At a price that's truly affordable.



Advance reservations and pre-boarding set the tone for a first class trip in a distinctive environment. Comfortable seats with plenty of legroom set the scene for attentive service that begins the moment you board.

Next time, choose VIA 1 First Class

Yukon/Quebec City/Montréal/Ottawa/Boston/Toronto/London/Spain/O-Windsor and extended stops only.

Early birds can settle back to a delicious breakfast of fruit salad, omelet, pastries and tea or coffee. At lunch or dinner, enjoy a complete three-course meal. Along with your lunch or dinner, you may enjoy your favourite drink and a choice of red or white wine. And hours of leisure whet your appetite for the evening meal. Complimentary soft drinks, juices, magazines and newspapers are available throughout the trip. Not to mention all the additional benefits a VIA 1 First Class ticket implies. The pampering. The V.I.P. treatment. The way you arrive at your destination feeling refreshed, relaxed and ready to go. It's priceless. Yet it's affordable. It's VIA 1 First Class. Next time, choose the train and ask for VIA 1 First Class. A luxury that's truly affordable.

Call your Travel Agent or VIA Rail today for information and reservations.





## Sex and salesmanship

Mary Weir, a successful 48-year-old Buzon, N.J., designer, plays a prominent—and controversial—role in a current advertising campaign for *Leaer's*, a U.S. magazine scheduled to make its debut in February and designed to appeal to affluent women over 40. Gazing frankly at the reader from a series of black and white ads, Weir is slim, attractive—and naked from the waist up. With her arms folded over her breasts, her pose is innocuous to current advertising industry standards. Still, the campaign's depiction of semi-nude mature women—including a 48-year-old nutritionist and a 50-year-old marketing executive—has sparked controversy among magazine publishers and feminists alike. Indeed, *The New York Times Magazine* requested a full-page Weir ad that had been booked to run in its Sept. 21 issue. Said Robert Smith, the executive who screens all *Times* ads: "We felt our readers would be disturbed by this ad. We considered it as questionable taste."

Some industry observers have criticized that decision, pointing out that the advertiser's weekly magazine supplement routinely runs far rarer advertisements featuring young male and female models. Kristen Gekles, an assistant in New York feminist and *NY* magazine editor Gloria Steinem, noted that the *Times* has been running suggestive ads for designer Georges Marciano's Guem? jeans during the past two years. In one of those advertisements, a disheveled young blond woman is lying in a wicker pea while a man opens her shirt and reveals her breasts.

For their part, officials at the popular New York-based women's magazine Cosmopolitan, a potential rival of the new publication, say that they have not been approached to run the ads. But Joyce Carpan, vice president of Cosmopolitan's marketing division, added that the *Leaer's* ads—appearing in such New York-based trade magazines as *Advocate* and *Women's Wear Daily*—seemed rude by current standards. Declared

Carpan: "We are living in a modern age, and I cannot think who would find that series shocking."

*Leaer's*, the publication at the center of the controversy, bills itself as "the magazine for the woman who won't."



Weir ad for dry skin lotion (Shawyer/contour)

Carpan, yesterday. "With a cover price of \$3 (U.S.), the magazine is meant to appeal to \$2.5 million American women aged 40 and over whose annual incomes exceed \$50,000. And Frances Leaer, the magazine's founder, and that the advertisement's message was that women over 40 could be accomplished, beautiful and successful—and should express themselves in this splendid part of their lives."



**FEW PEOPLE KNOW  
WHAT THE BODY'S  
LARGEST ORGAN IS.  
FEWER STILL  
KNOW HOW TO TAKE  
CARE OF IT.**



Added Leaer: "I don't see the ad as being unusual. It shows the essence of a woman."

Leaer, 66, is an active feminist who has participated in several projects to increase women's status, including the founding about 30 years ago of a Los Angeles recruitment firm for women executives. She was also the inspiration for the vocal, liberal-minded heroine of *Mansu*, a successful TV situation-comedy series created during the 1970s by her husband at the time, producer Norman Lear. She said that she believes the *Times* decision was based on the age of the women appearing in the ads. Leaer told *Women's*: "The reason why the *Times* people find the ad offensive is because they are not ready, emotionally or intellectually, to look at a woman who is over 40 in this way."

But although Smith acknowledges that some ads in the *Times* employ nudity, he argues that all advertisements are evaluated separately and that the women's ages played as part in his decision to refuse to run the *Leaer's* campaign. Added Smith: "They could have been 45 or 50. Each ad is judged for its effect on the reader." That, in the case of the *Leaer's* ads, is likely to be distaste and offense, according to Tina Wagnon, a consumer advocate for MediaWatch, a Vancouver-based organization that lobbies against sexual stereotyping of women in the media. Said Wagnon: "It is another display of women's bodies being sexualized in order to sell a product. It strips away their dignity. Why not have those women with their clothes on?"

Speakers for such Canadian women's-empowerment women's magazines as Toronto-based *Chatelaine* acknowledged that they do run some advertisements containing nudity. But they said that in most of these cases the advertisers are attempting to emphasize the skin and body in order to promote products such as lotions and soaps. In a recent *Chatelaine* ad for Ken dry-size lotion, for instance, a naked woman is shown in a side view from the thighs to the breasts. Smith, said *Women's* associate publisher Paul Jones, "to launch a new publication or promote an existing one, publicity never hurts." Certainly, the upsurge over *Leaer's* more modest ads has focused attention on a magazine that has tried to reach the new standards—and in the process has given it a better chance of survival.

—AGENCY with  
LARRY PLACE in New York

## The Shopper's Gallery



Note these features for all around comfort and good looks.



Three Superjacket RT's offer buyers even 100% or 100% stretch nylon suits — for added warmth and comfort • Handy sleeve pockets for pen, glasses, change, tissues, with coat warmer • Two way full collar. Sporty open collar style or closed. It's a snug fitting turtleneck that's a large enough to protect chin, throat and ears • Made in Canada • Ladies Available in Many Light Red • Also Available in Navy, Red



From the same technology which insulated man in outer space comes a new type of garment...

## SUPERJACKET II

The Action Jacket for people on the go!

You are invited to test wear it free for 15 days.

THE SUPERJACKET's athletic lining is the same type of material that was developed for the space program. It keeps body heat in, cold out, without bulk or weight. You'll love the fantastic feeling you'll feel when you take on the outdoor-looking, wind-tight jacket to run up the stairs, play a game of golf, land a whopper on a fishing trip... or just pull in your back yard. It's an incredibly light in weight! You won't believe how buoyant it keeps you—even when the temperature plunges!

You no longer need a wardrobe full of jackets for different seasons. The Superjacket II takes you through all of them—a spring, summer, fall and even winter—in absolute warmth, comfort and style. It's the one jacket you'll reach for again and again... the one you'll take along on trips, when you're not sure what the weather will be like... and the Superjacket II folds compactly... takes up just a small corner of your suitcase.



What's more, the 100% water-repellent, so you can wear it in rain, snow, sleet, fog—a fortune that won't wash out no matter how many times you toss it in the washing machine and tumble-dry it. And because it's washable, even if all the money you'll save in cleaning bills.



Great for all outdoor activities! You'll want a Superjacket II for bicycling, golfing, fishing, hiking, gardening, even skiing... whatever you do! Let us prove it to you!

WEAT THE SUPERJACKET II FREE FOR 15 DAYS. WITH NO OBLIGATION TO BUY. ONLY \$29.95 PLUS \$3.50 SHIPPING & HANDLING.

## 15 DAY FREE EXAMINATION

The Shopper's Gallery,  
777 Bay Street  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A7

Men's Sizes: ☐ 32-34 ☐ 36-38 ☐ 40-42 ☐ 44-46 ☐ 48-50

Women's Sizes: ☐ 32-34 ☐ 36-38 ☐ 40-42 ☐ 44-46 ☐ 48-50

Order method: ☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☐ Credit Card

Shipping method: ☐ Express ☐ Standard

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Order by: ☐ Mail ☐ Phone

Superjacket II is the same material which insulated man in outer space. It keeps body heat in, cold out, without bulk or weight. You'll love the fantastic feeling you'll feel when you take on the outdoor-looking, wind-tight jacket to run up the stairs, play a game of golf, land a whopper on a fishing trip... or just pull in your back yard. It's an incredibly light in weight! You won't believe how buoyant it keeps you—even when the temperature plunges!

You no longer need a wardrobe full of jackets for different seasons. The Superjacket II takes you through all of them—a spring, summer, fall and even winter—in absolute warmth, comfort and style. It's the one jacket you'll reach for again and again... the one you'll take along on trips, when you're not sure what the weather will be like... and the Superjacket II folds compactly... takes up just a small corner of your suitcase.

What's more, the 100% water-repellent, so you can wear it in rain, snow, sleet, fog—a fortune that won't wash out no matter how many times you toss it in the washing machine and tumble-dry it. And because it's washable, even if all the money you'll save in cleaning bills.

Great for all outdoor activities! You'll want a Superjacket II for bicycling, golfing, fishing, hiking, gardening, even skiing... whatever you do! Let us prove it to you!

WEAT THE SUPERJACKET II FREE FOR 15 DAYS. WITH NO OBLIGATION TO BUY. ONLY \$29.95 PLUS \$3.50 SHIPPING & HANDLING.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

TEL. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL TO: \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE: (Area) \_\_\_\_\_









You're  
very  
Welcome.

Hilton feels you should be able to take a full range of dining options for granted at a first-class hotel.

We know you don't always have the time or inclination for a leisurely gourmet experience. So we put equal emphasis on quick-start breakfasts, tempting lunches and prompt round-the-clock room service. All served up with a smile. You're not just another customer. You're a welcome guest.

For reservations, call your travel agent or 1-800-368-9275, in Toronto, 363-5771.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL CANADA

SAINT JOHN • NEW YORK • OTTAWA • MONTREAL (HILTON/OTL) • MONTREAL (HILTON/OTL) • TORONTO (HILTON/OTL) • TORONTO (HILTON/OTL) • WINDSOR

## TELEVISION

# New recruits in the war for ratings

In a society where life tends to imitate television, the start of a new fall season provides a revealing portrait of current American obsessions, fears, myths and trends. This season almost all the new shows follow two old formulas: the low-and-order format of *Dragnet* and the gritty-up presentation of *Police Women*. A lone exception is *Dolly Parton*, Fri., 8 p.m., which attempts to reintroduce a new, then Dolly Parton as a close of down-home 1950s variety hostess *Dinah Shore*. In fact, in 1983 American television is projecting stereotypes of the 1950s—the good cop, the new kid, the kindly dad, the lovable buffoon—despite the fact that these characters are now boring and irrelevant. If this year's new series are an accurate reflection, the American empire, although not about to fall, is entering an end-of-century slump characterized by boredom, creative exhaustion and nihilistic uncertainty.

The best of the new series, *Private Eye* (Global and NBC, Fri., 10 p.m.), rambles before, according to its co-creator, Anthony Yerkovich (*Miami Vice*). It is set in the 1950s. Starring a sensual, unshaven Michael Woods as ex-gobsmann Jack Cleary, *Private Eye* is a fast, violent and crude exercise in nostalgia. Sparked by Jack Brilla as Cleary's wisecracking, street-smart partner, it combines Hollywood decadence and rock 'n' roll into a seductive fantasy.

This season the small screen is crawling with crime slappers. There are 101 cop-cops (William Charrat in *Jake and the Fat Man*, CBS, Mon., 8 p.m.), rookie cops (*The Oldest Rookie*, CBC, Wed., 7 p.m.), tough underdog cops (*Phonix*, Global and CBC, Thurs., 9 p.m.) and female investigators, in spite of its *Woman* title, *Leg Work* (CBS, Sat., 8 p.m.) features an attractive woman with a sense of humor as independent New York private investigator Claire McCarron. Margaret Colin plays her with all the panache—but none of the inaudible perkiness—of the 1970s *Mary Tyler Moore*. Like most crime shows, *Leg Work*'s plot is totally unbelievable, but the characters have wit, warmth and credibility.

Another police show, *Hopewell* (CBC, Tues., 7:30 p.m.), tries so hard to bury the plot it succeeds only in being crude. In the opening sequence, police inspector Harry Hopewell

(John Ritter) plunges his shaggy head into a toilet bowl because his shower was not working. Later he persuades a man not to jump off a ledge by tossing a watermelon six

feet away. Hopewell has the incoherent rambling of Oliver North right in the way, except in what does not. In fact, most of this season's crime shows assume that almost any problem can be solved with a gun.

A declining empire celebrates the birthday. At the end of the British empire, the senior rose was homosexuality; now it appears to be relationships that approach the intestine. The opening hour of *Jake and the Fat Men* features a torrid love affair between sleight-of-hand and rapist, while *My Two Sons* (Global, Sat., 7:30 p.m., CBC, Sun., 8:30 p.m.) exploits the implausible sexual dynamic between two young, single, predatory men and a 12-year-old girl. The pubescent young woman was conceived when both men were having an affair with her mother. When the mother dies, she bequeaths the child to both "fathers." If that is not perverse enough, the two putative fathers fight for their daughter's affection as they once fought for her mother's. Both fathers are angry, selfish and unloving.

It must be the year of the abortion: a chick young professional with too much money, too few brains, an insensitive guy and a nonstop mouth. He drives a Porsche and has a basketball hoop in his apartment. He lives alone or with a man just like him. And he is almost always single, divorced or widowed. According to the barometer of U.S. TV programming, American women had better be careful on the small screen, wives are being killed off at an alarming rate. And when women are not dead, many of them this season tend to be contrasting bitch-beans or dragon mothers. Maude, with the formidable Miss Arlott in the title role, started a trend toward the dominant, matriarch. Maude's ghost is everywhere, not to mention back on the tube in *The Golden Girls*. Maude at least was funny. Rae (Anne Jackson), the matriarch in *Everything's Relative* (CBS, Sun., 8:30 p.m.), is simply a parody of the declining mother who is as horrible as her two sons.

There are some pleasant exceptions to the hostility toward women. One is *The Law and Harry McGraw* (CBS, Tues., 10 p.m.), featuring Barbara Hershey as a sensitive, kind-hearted lawyer involved with the sunny private detective, Harry McGraw (Jerry



Parton: down-home style of the 1950s



Ritter: erotic exercise in nostalgia

steps to the sidewalk. Hopewell then obtains a search warrant under false pretenses, produces innocent when his life is exposed in court, traps the murderer into a confession and



(Orbach) Both Babcock and Orbach have a very, world-weary tenderness that helps make up for the show's old-fashioned style and then some. And neither owns a dog, which is a good sign—a dog act is a sure sign of a scriptwriter searching for sentimental charm. But William Corcoran has one in Jake and the Fat Man, and the self-deprecating humor just about ruins the series.

An exuberant change is *I Married Doc* (Global, Wed. 8 p.m.; ABC, Fri. 8:30 p.m.), a show that could make Elizabeth Peña a star. The show invents the ethnic friends of the old Lucille Ball-Don Adams series. *I Love Lucy*, with the dark, Hispanic Peña playing Doc's wife, a refugee from El Salvador who works as a maid for a widowed American architect. When Doc was threatened with deportation, the architect married her to keep her in the country. With Peña's sultry, flamboyant style and the show's political resonance, *I Married Doc* has originality, but its potential may be ruined by Daniel Hugh-Kelly in her would-be husband. He's too pretty kids and a tendency to take refuge in the nearest silly sitcom formula.

One positive trend is that the appeal of color kids seems to be fading. But they are still around, although only in *A Different World* (TV, Thurs. 8:30 p.m.), a Cosby show spin-off featuring Lisa Bonet as Denise Huxtable at college. A reminder of gritty urban realism is a drama, in a standard recipe for personality. Take away the sex and it makes for convincing television. *A Different World* is sex-free—and barely does. These grinning athletes have no conversation on persons. Maybe they will all break out.

There seems to be little reason, other than racialized racism, why TV cops are Irish and black actors play patriots or lovable rogues. The second-most-racey premiere is *Prom's Place* (TV, Sat. 2 p.m.) manages to work in almost every black stereo-



Real, Tony Burton from sophisticated professor to shooting good of boy

type in the American tradition. A Boston college professor, Frank Parrish (Tony Danza), inherits a filthy New Orleans restaurant from a father he has never known. The restaurant is staffed by characters right out of Uncle Remus—the boy Rever-



Bitter, Coleman inverted masculinity, carnage only charm

end, the wise old man, and within hours of falling in with that crowd, Frank is transformed from an urban sophisticate into a shuffling old of boy who believes in vodka. This is a program that thinks embedding jokes are funny.

Although most shows try desperately to be contemporary—there

seems to be no current plague set just fronted on TV—there are strange anachronisms. Beauty and the Beast (Global, Tues. 9 p.m.; CBS, Fri. 8 p.m.) is an update of *The French Maid*. *Notre Dame* dived with overtones of *Superman*. Catherine Chandler (Linda Hamilton) is an upscale New Yorker with bad hair in men. After a couple of shots about her and flash her face with a razor, she is rescued by Vincent, a grotesque man-beast who runs a subterranean kingdom beneath the city streets. *Beauty and the Beast*—with its repressed heroine, dark tunnels and animal resort—is pure fantasy with interesting psychological implications.

One alternative is a stark return to aged symbols of masculinity. *Rock James* (TV, Fri. 10 p.m.) stars Dennis Weaver as McCloud, a lawman in a pre-pack-

ing Texas, where he tries to be a combination of Pa. Garret and Dr. Marcus Welby. *Step Monsoon* (CBS, Tues. 1 p.m.) features Danny Keaton as a white hat washed-up man-of-war colonel. Maxwell is so out of date that he still wears a fedora, indomitable cigars and peeks out his stories on a manual typewriter. Coleman plays Maxwell with wit and current-guy charm, but the satire is blunted by sentimentality, and it is hard to imagine this show appealing to anyone except old newspaper reporters.

The most striking thing about the 1987 TV season is the preponderance of corrupt, unpleasant and repulsive characters. Even the good guys tend to be dishonest and exploitative. A clan composed of a patriarch who is letting his city-strife, selfish offspring and meek grandchildren, the family of *A Boy in the Field* (Global and NBC, Wed. 8 p.m.) is characterized by people drawn together by mutual dishonesty. With all its efforts to amuse, American television is becoming primarily cynical and despair.

—MARK ROBERTSON

## Shooting the messenger

For almost four decades, television has moved the battlefronts of the world into viewers' homes. But this season marks the first time that a TV show has divided the audience into combatants and active recruits. *Captain Power and the Soldiers of the Future* has already appeared in most parts of the United States and Canada and premieres in Ontario on Oct. 5 at 8:30 p.m. on the Global network. To most audiences, it is a futuristic, brainless-paced, half-hour adventure, which places *Captain Power* (Tim Duggan) and his harem supporters against the evil Lord Dread

don's programs that make money not from the sale of commercial time—as with such shows—but from toy sales. Interestingly, they charge, only increase the pressure to buy. Says Doug Charon, president of Actua for Children's Television, a Cambridge, Mass., advocacy group: "Interactive shows create heroes and heroines. They turn TV into videogames—and you buy a separate joystick for each show."

Charon has powerful allies. Two weeks ago Democratic congressman Edward Markey (Mass.) and Terry Bruce (Ill.) introduced a bill to limit the commercialization of children's televi-

son and rapid-fire speeches, they take on the byzantine tangle of a copyright war: none successful.

Still, Mattel has tried to avoid creating anything that would lead to accusations of fostering a taste for blood in its viewers. The only targets sensitive to live robots are two shows—*Lord Dread's* robots. Each show opens with a statement of Captain Power's goal: "To preserve and protect all life." And the supercolossal companions have refused to use their full arsenal in a deadly hunt whenever attacked by a human.

Mattel, looking for a new lead to replace its Masters of the Universe toys, whose popularity is falling, is bullish about the Captain's future. But it still has to improve his strategic position in television schedules. Because the company anticipated controversy and because it wanted to avoid network interference, it syndicated the program to independent stations. As a result, *Captain Power* runs in a few cities at peak viewing hours for children, in others, after the afternoon football game.

Mattel is making more such family viewing times. *Airheads* are also planned for Japan and Europe. But it places its greatest hopes on the vast South American appetite for new things—and on the belief that television has been peering audiences with violence for so long that viewers now want to shoot back.

—RAL RICH in Toronto

## MACLEAN'S BESTSELLER LIST

### FICTION

- 1 *Shogun*, King (1)
- 2 *Presumed Innocent*, Thomas (2)
- 3 *Bliss*, Joshi (3)
- 4 *Patriot Games*, Clancy (4)
- 5 *Black Death's Hidden Detective Agency*, Adams (5)
- 6 *The Things They Did*, Stief (6)
- 7 *Savages*, Coates (7)
- 8 *The Elusive Man*, J. Hunter (8)
- 9 *The Thursday Murder Club*, Stroud (9)
- 10 *Strain*, Nicholson

### NONFICTION

- 1 *Speechless*, Knight (1)
- 2 *Call Me Again*, Cole (2)
- 3 *It's All About Me*, MacLennan
- 4 *Shattering Out*, 1947, Burton (3)
- 5 *Black Exodus*, MacLennan, Taylor (4)
- 6 *The Illustrated History of Canada*, MacLennan
- 7 *Clayton*, Munk
- 8 *Time Flies*, Coffey
- 9 *The Great Depression of 1990*, Strain
- 10 *Living Book*, Deane (5)

(1) Fiction best seller

—Compiled by Sandra McGeorge

Swaps (center) with the Captain Power team: 'joyride for each show'

(David Hemblen) and the robot hordes. But for an elite band of viewers armed with a \$45 Captain Power power-jet toy, the program is no less than the first broadcast videogame.

When a signal created by the television console with the toy, the power jet requires that, like toy, losses or special effects which should share out another 40 episodes for a second season. Already some retailers report that the power jets, figurines and related toys have sold well.

A veteran producer of such children's programs as *The Edison Project* and *Alone* of Green Gables, McDougall says that he was attracted by the project's technical challenges. Combining live actors, pyrotechnic special effects and early computer animation, each episode of *Captain Power* has to sell a story's progress in a whole and look of interaction. The first programs show the strain: densely packed with blast sequences, musical crescendos

tion. Canadian children's advocacy groups want the series. Still, that action likely will have less effect on the show's fate than the pre-Christmas toy sales figures, according to *Captain Power's* Canadian producer, Ian McDougall. By November, Mattel will decide whether McDougall's team of writers and special-effects wizards should share out another 40 episodes for a second season. Already some retailers report that the power jets, figurines and related toys have sold well.

A veteran producer of such children's programs as *The Edison Project* and *Alone* of Green Gables, McDougall says that he was attracted by the project's technical challenges. Combining live actors, pyrotechnic special effects and early computer animation, each episode of *Captain Power* has to sell a story's progress in a whole and look of interaction. The first programs show the strain: densely packed with blast sequences, musical crescendos



# Filthy rich—and tightfisted

By Allan Fotheringham

It is no deep secret that great fortunes rise to dominate all around them and then eventually fall and fail. The Greeks (the same people who are now allowing pollution to destroy the Parthenon) were superior to everyone and everything in their days. The Romans (the same people who now try to ban cars from central Rome because they're admitted defeat in trying to control traffic) were considered most of the known world. The Brits (the same people who can't master a hamburger or coffee) once had Winston Churchill; money that he wasn't assuming power to switch over the dominions of the British Empire—when our school classes were usually colored pink—and then watched the very thing happen.

We've all assumed that the Americans, here, which basically has been ruling the world since 1945, would extend and expand for some time. Most of us are surprised (and most Americans, we might add) that it seems to be coming frayed around the edges so quickly. The filthy rich these days are more apt to live in Arabesque

or Tokyo than Park Avenue. What is remarkable is that in the new counting-house records, little old Canada, the home of the McKinnon Brothers, Charles Fargherman and Don Messer, some of the most filthy of the rich given to the Canucks Rose Morris, ya know? Nelson Eddy, check your money belt.

It turns out that on your basic list of the 10 richest individuals or families in the world, there are three shy Canadians listed. Not bad for a little jurisdiction that has less population than California. Both Fortune and Fortune, the two heavyweight financial magazines that govern the capacity of coffee tables in the best corporate firms, confirm that we've got some guys—in talking up the Top Ten Filthy—in talking up there with the cheese rich.

Forbes, for example, in ranking the billionaires of the globe, has two Canadian families above any Americans.

John Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

The publicity-shy Reichmann brothers of Toronto—Albert, Paul and Ralph—are figured to have more than \$5 billion for grocery money. Ken Thomson, known as "Lord Riverspan" by his Toronto Greys and Paul Minkus, also checks in at more than \$5 billion.

Fortune basically agrees, putting Thomson at \$2.5 billion and the Reichmann boys at \$5 billion. But Fortune, the money bible of the Time magazine empire, says K.C. Irving, who owns New Brunswick, is even better off for loose change, with a wallet containing \$6 billion.



Now this is all very interesting. Why are these shameless tight-wad Canadians among the ranks of King Phil of Saudi Arabia who has \$30 billion in walking-around money?

I'll tell you why. Because they're cheap. Arabians make their jillions through their lack of. In Japanese make it through their absurd entrepreneurship and enterprise. Three Canadians make the Filthy Top List because they wouldn't give you a Kleenex if you wanted to sneeze.

K.C. Irving, at 84, is as tight as he was at 18. He owns every English newspaper but one (not to mention almost every gas station) in New Brunswick, and therefore no newspaper there ever offers any criticism of a man who's picked on a small, impoverished province as a means of building a 46-million empire. He doesn't take on New York, he doesn't challenge Dallas. He feasts on poor New Brunswick.

Lord Riverspan, whose father's law wages to the employees of the small

Thomson, whose papers helped fund North Sea oil, has *The Globe and Mail* as he attempts to buy respectability at the best Toronto cocktail parties and art galleries. Other than that, most of his papers are a joke, exemplars of the "rip-and-read" school of journalism, filling the news columns between the ads with cheap wine copy.

The new rich, the Arabians, the Japanese traders, indulge in yachts and Porsche and Mercedes. The Reichmanns too, tops around the middle class. They live from the moon at the night of a martini. Our guys have perfected the art of making money, what they haven't acquired is the expertise in knowing how to throw it around.

When there was some surprise expressed that the Beach Arms dealer Adrian Roshogon did not make Fortune's list of billionaires, a Roshogon-side explained, "It's not how much he has, but how much he spends."

There is the key. Loose pockets. Other Canadians who made the billionaire list are Charles Bronfman of Montreal and his brother Edgar of New York who control an empire worth \$36 billion.

Charles, who owns the Montreal Expos, wouldn't pay Andre Dawson what he was worth, and so Andre went off to the Chicago Cubs at bargain-basement pay and is now leading the major leagues in homers and ribbons (the current joke word for him, which you can explain to your wife many years later). And the Expos are within a hair of winning their division, and wouldn't Andre have made a difference now, Charles?

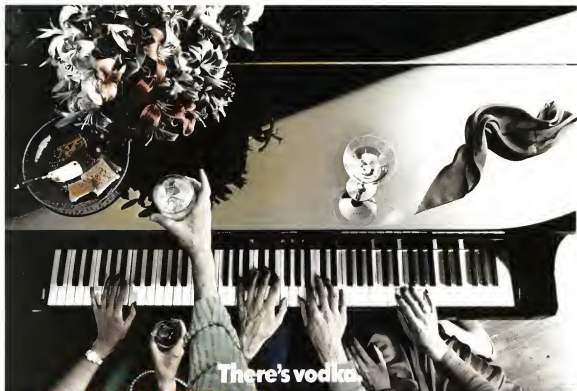
Also on the billionaire list is supermarket czar Gail Weston of Toronto, whose family introduced the country to the delights of white cauliflower bread. Have you heard lately about an Weston Foundation for the Arts or scientific grants to counter stomach pain?

The point is that we've now got rich guys, right up with the Arabians and the Kawahis and the Japanese. Now we've got cheap rich guys. You don't have to be cheap to be rich. Luckily, they read this page religiously and follow its instructions.



BEST IN THE HOUSE  
Canadian Club





**There's vodka.**  
**And then there's Smirnoff.**



*Friends are worth it.*

